

# Introduction to Scrum

## Scrum in 100 words

Scrum is an agile method that allows us to focus on delivering the highest business value in the shortest time.

It allows us to rapidly and repeatedly inspect actual working software every two weeks to one month.

The business sets the priorities. Teams self-organize to determine the best way to deliver the highest priority features.

Every two weeks to a month anyone can see real working software and decide to release it as is or continue to enhance it for another sprint.

# Scrum origins

Jeff Sutherland

Initial scrums at Easel Corp in 1993

IDX and 500+ people doing Scrum

Ken Schwaber

ADM

Scrum presented at OOPSLA 96 with Sutherland

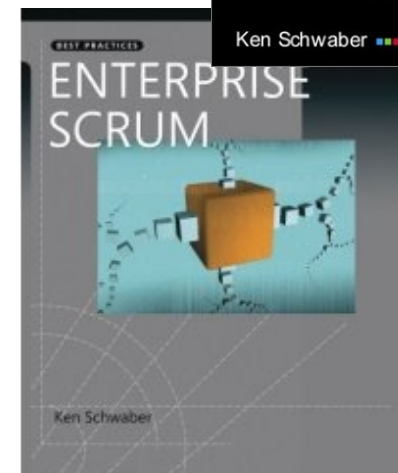
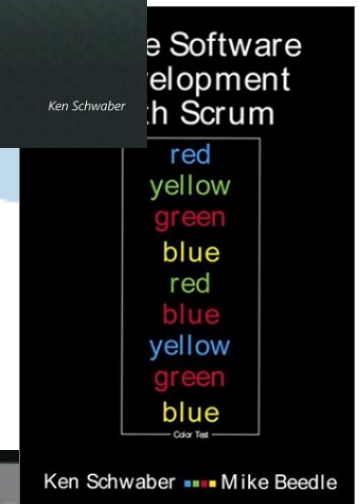
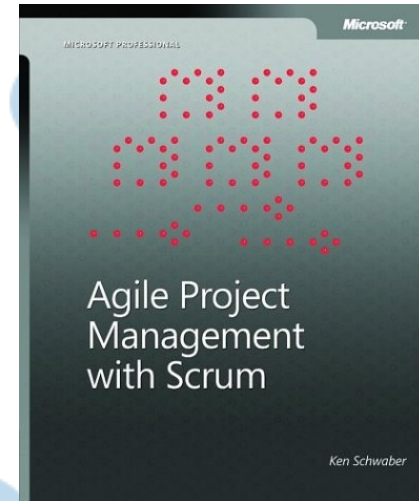
Author of three books on Scrum

Mike Beedle

Scrum patterns in PLOPD4

Ken Schwaber and Mike Cohn

Co-founded Scrum Alliance in 2002, initially within the Agile Alliance



# Scrum has been used by:

Microsoft

Yahoo

Google

Electronic Arts

Lockheed Martin

Philips

Siemens

Nokia

IBM

Capital One

BBC

Intuit

Nielsen Media

First American Real Estate

BMC Software

Ipswitch

John Deere

Lexis Nexis

Sabre

Salesforce.com

Time Warner

Turner Broadcasting

Oce

# Scrum has been used for:

Commercial software  
In-house development  
Contract development  
Fixed-price projects  
Financial applications  
ISO 9001-certified applications  
Embedded systems  
24x7 systems with 99.999% uptime requirements  
the Joint Strike Fighter

Video game development  
FDA-approved, life-critical systems  
Satellite-control software  
Websites  
Handheld software  
Mobile phones  
Network switching applications  
ISV applications  
Some of the largest applications in use

# Characteristics

Self-organizing teams

Product progresses in a series of fixed-length “sprints”

Requirements are captured as items in a “product backlog”

No specific engineering practices prescribed

Uses generative rules to create an agile environment for delivering projects

# The Agile Manifesto

## a statement of values

Individuals and interactions

over

Process and tools

Working software

over

Comprehensive documentation

Customer collaboration

over

Contract negotiation

Responding to change

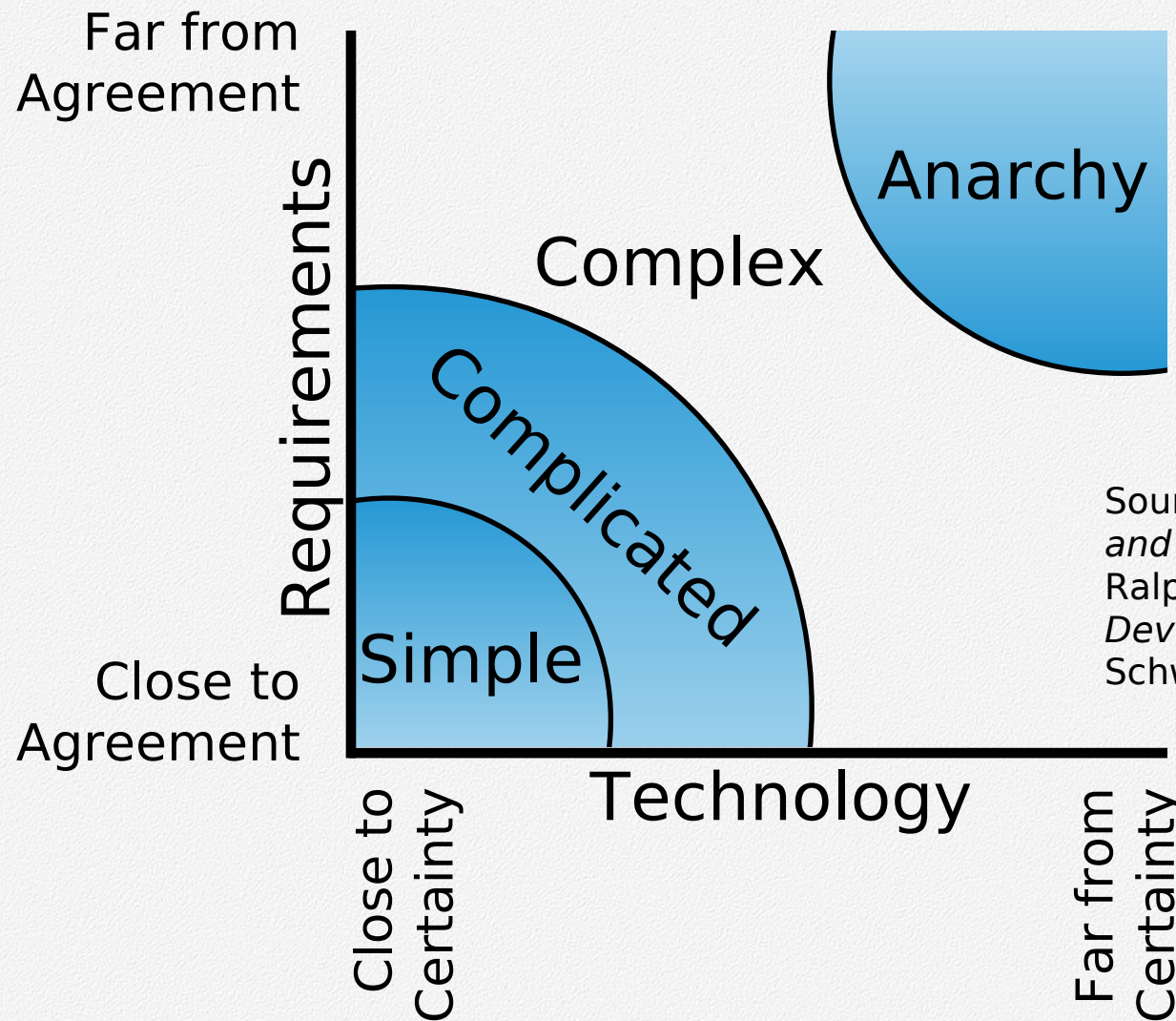
over

Following a plan

Source:

[www.agilemanifesto.org](http://www.agilemanifesto.org)

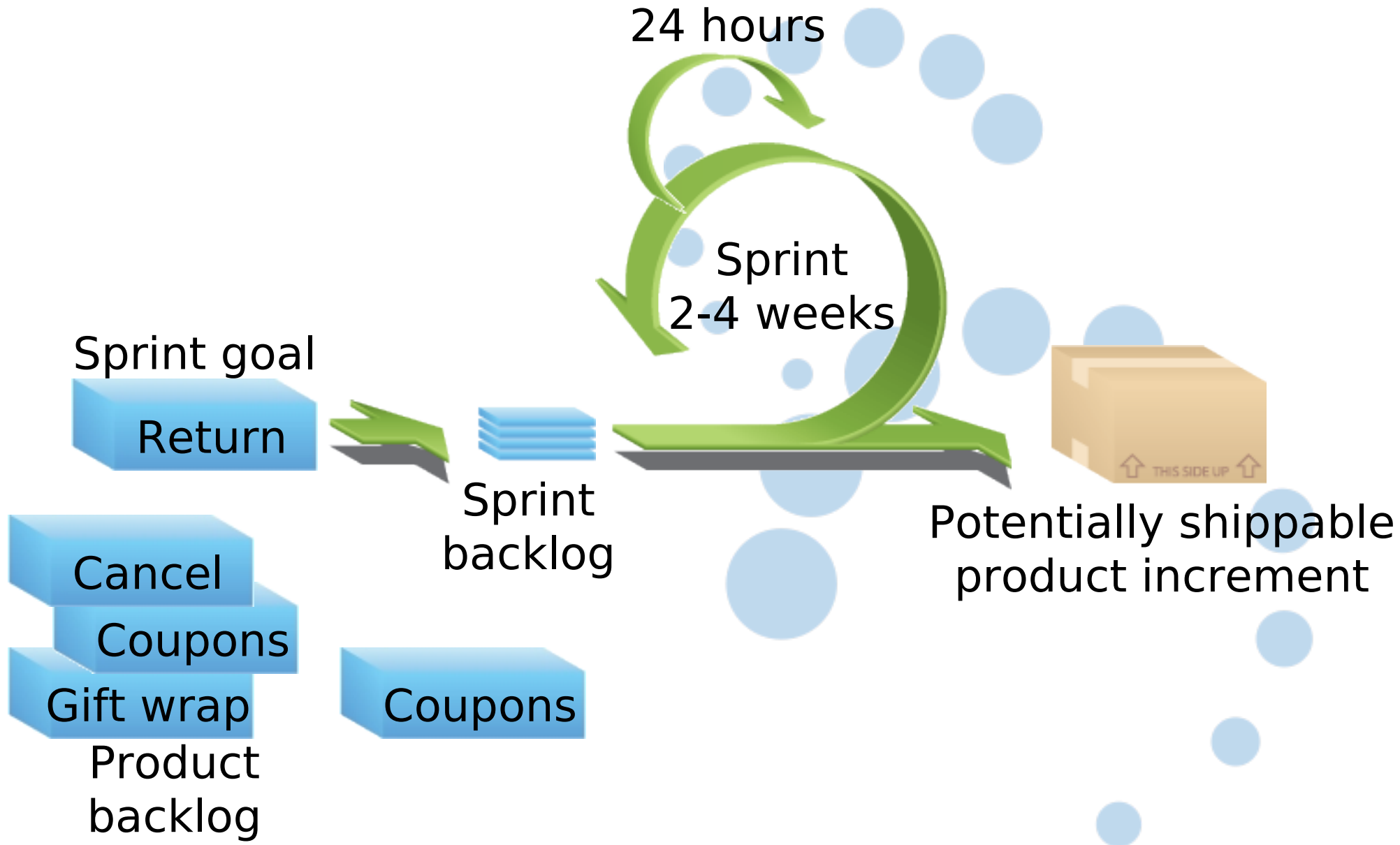
# Project noise level



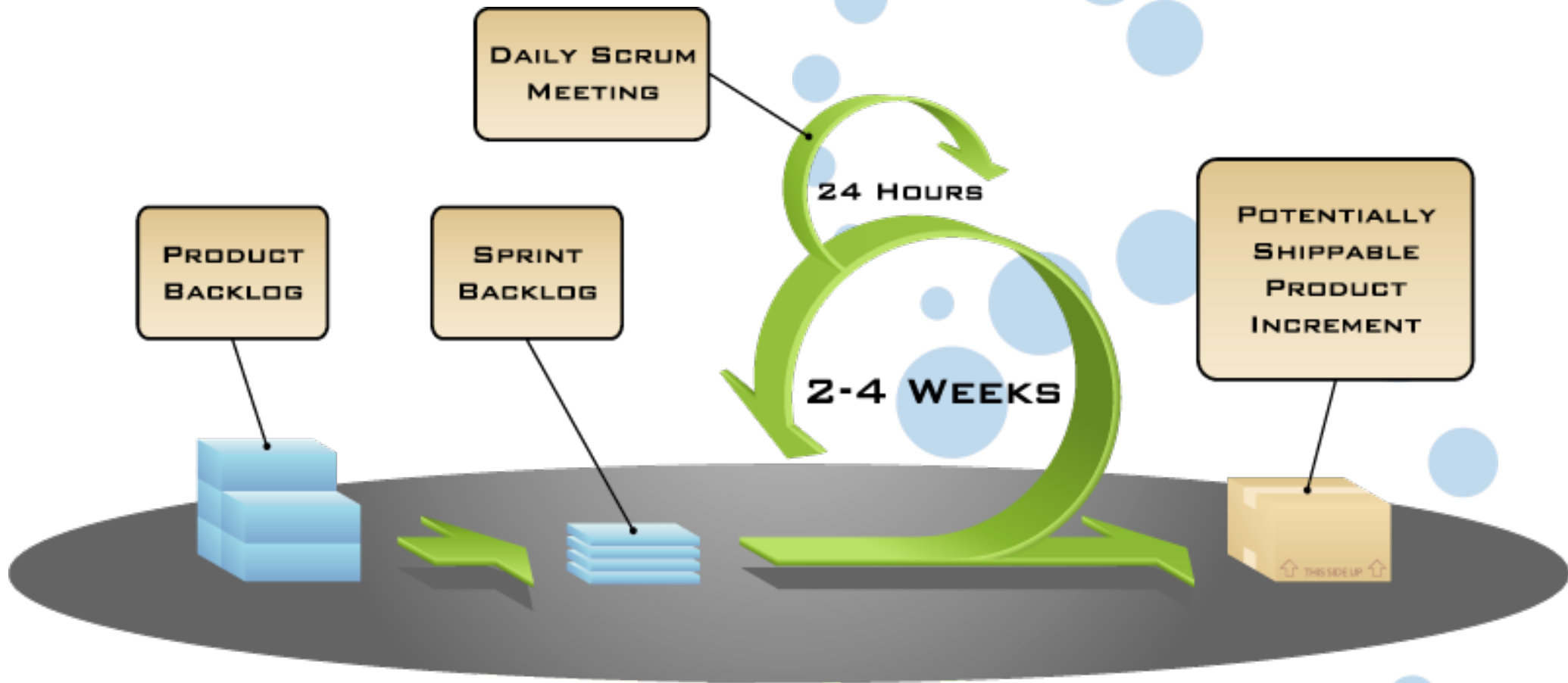
Source: *Strategic Management and Organizational Dynamics* by Ralph Stacey in *Agile Software Development with Scrum* by Ken Schwaber and Mike Beedle.



# Scrum



# Putting it all together



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Image available at  
[www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/scrum](http://www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/scrum)

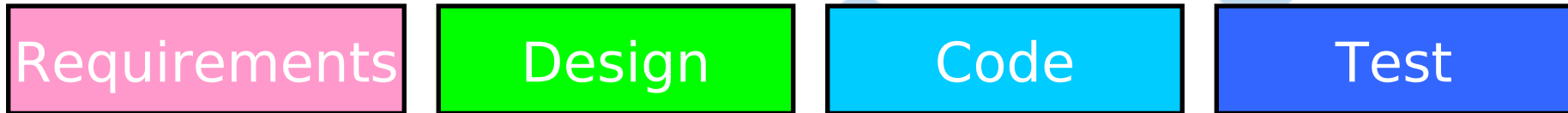
# Sprints

Product is designed, coded, and tested during a series of sprints

Typical length 2-4 weeks; a calendar month at most

A constant duration leads to a better rhythm

# Sequential vs. overlapping development

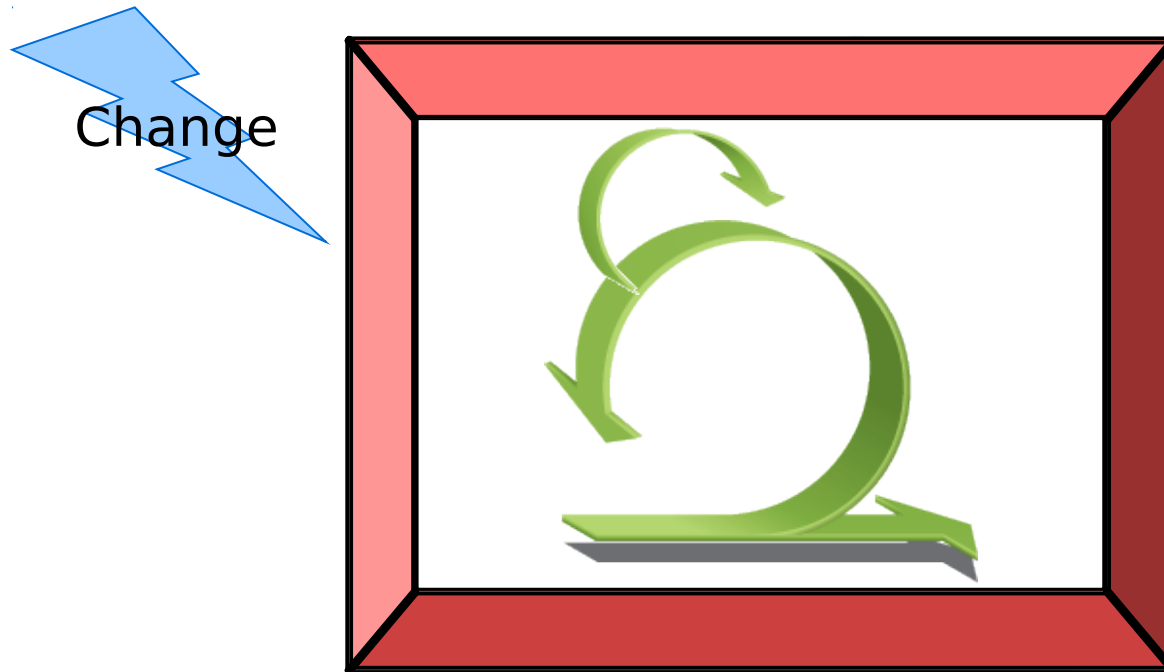


Rather than doing all of one thing at a time...

...Scrum teams do a little of everything all the time

Source: "The New New Product Development Game" by Takeuchi and Nonaka. *Harvard Business Review*, January 1986.

# No changes during a sprint



Plan sprint duration around how long you can commit to keeping change out of the sprint

# Scrum framework

## Roles

Product owner  
Scrum Master  
Team

## Ceremonies

Sprint planning  
Sprint review  
Sprint retrospective  
Daily scrum meeting

## Artifacts

Product backlog  
Sprint backlog  
Burndown charts

# Scrum framework

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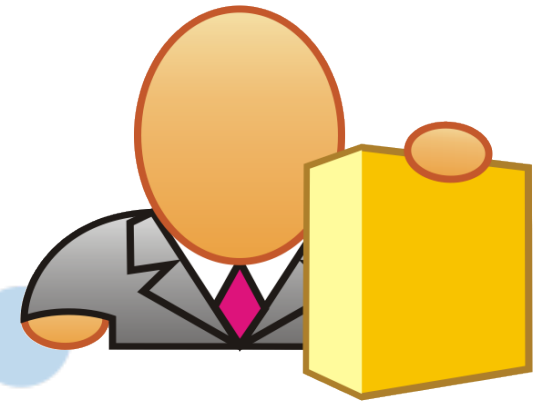
## Events

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# Product owner



Define the features of the product

Decide on release date and content

Be responsible for the profitability of the product  
(ROI)

Prioritize features

Adjust features and priority every iteration, as  
needed

Accept or reject work results



# The Scrum Master



Represents management to the project

Responsible for enacting Scrum values and practices

Removes impediments

Ensure that the team is fully functional and productive

Enable close cooperation across all roles and functions

Shield the team from external interference

# The team

Typically 5-9 people

Cross-functional:

Programmers, testers, user experience designers, etc.

Members should be full-time

May be exceptions (e.g., database administrator)

Teams are self-organizing

Ideally, no titles but rarely a possibility

Membership should change only between sprints



# Scrum framework

## Roles

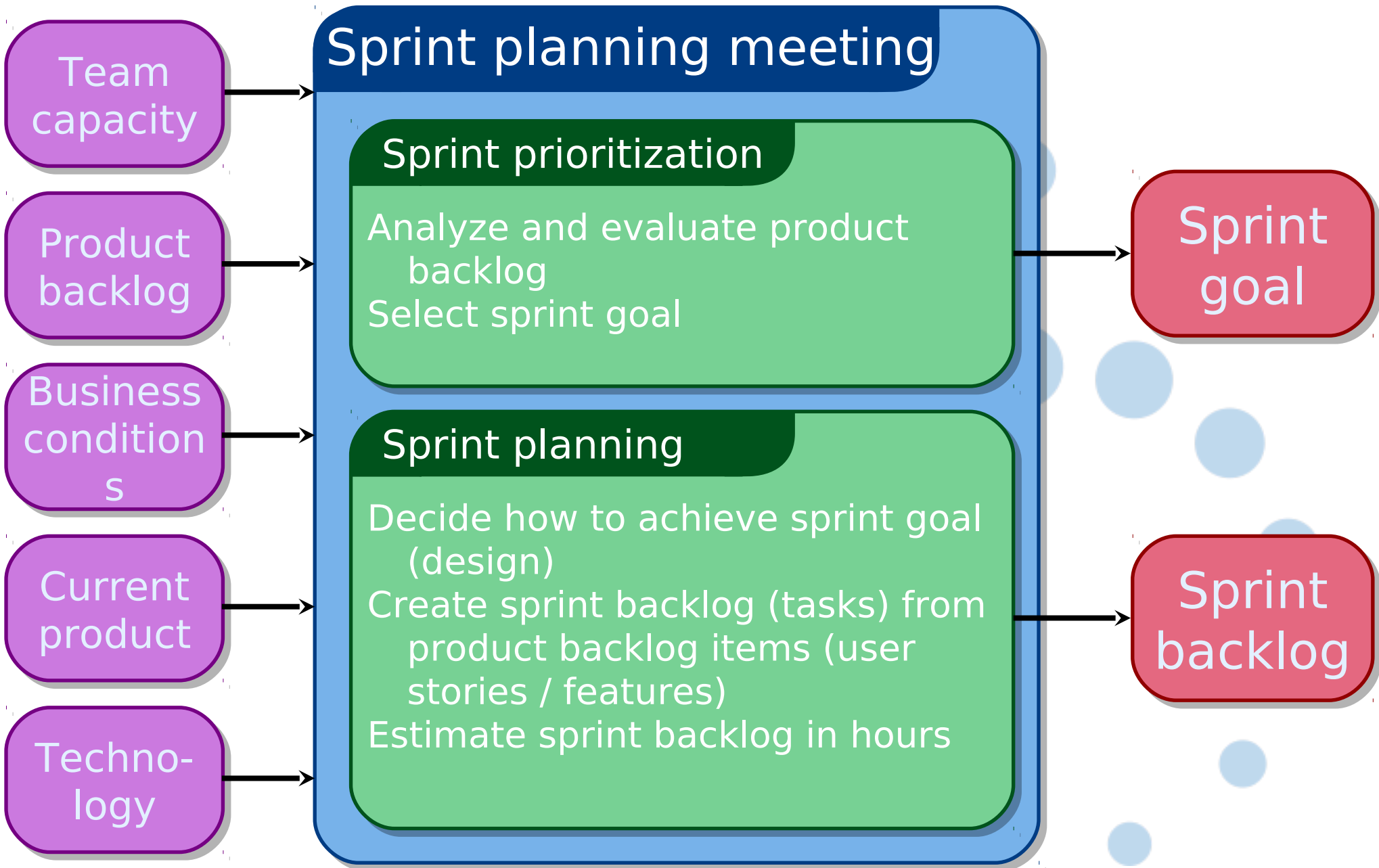
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# Sprint planning

Team selects items from the product backlog they can commit to completing

Sprint backlog is created

Tasks are identified and each is estimated (1-16 hours)

Collaboratively, not done alone by the ScrumMaster

High-level design is considered

As a vacation planner, I want to see photos of the hotels.

Code the middle tier (8 hours)  
Code the user interface (4)  
Write test fixtures (4)  
Code the foo class (6)  
Update performance tests (4)



# The daily scrum

## Parameters

Daily

15-minutes

Stand-up

## Not for problem solving

Whole world is invited

Only team members, ScrumMaster, product owner,  
can talk

Helps avoid other unnecessary meetings



# Everyone answers 3 questions

1  
What did you do yesterday?

2  
What will you do today?

3  
Is anything in your way?

These are *not* status for the Scrum Master  
They are commitments in front of peers

# The sprint review

Team presents what it accomplished during the sprint

Typically a **demo** of new features or underlying architecture

Informal

2-hour prep time rule

No slides

Whole team participates

Invite everyone





# Sprint retrospective

Take a look at what is and is not working

Typically 15–30 minutes

Done after every sprint

Whole team participates

Scrum Master

Product owner

Team

Possibly customers and others

# Start / Stop / Continue

Whole team gathers and discusses what they'd like to:

Start doing

Stop doing

This is just one of many ways to do a sprint retrospective.

Continue doing

# Scrum framework

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# Product backlog

The requirements

A list of all desired work on the project

Ideally expressed such that each item has value to the users or customers

Prioritized by the product owner

Re-prioritize at the start of each sprint



This is the product backlog

# A sample product backlog

Backlog item	Estimate
Allow a guest to make a reservation	3
As a guest, I want to cancel a reservation.	5
As a guest, I want to change the dates of a reservation.	3
As a hotel employee, I can run RevPAR reports (revenue-per-available-room)	8
Improve exception handling	8
...	30
...	50

# The sprint goal

A short statement of what the work will be focused on during the sprint

## Database Application

Make the application run on SQL Server in addition to Oracle.

## Life Sciences

Support features necessary for population genetics studies.

## Financial services

Support more technical indicators than company ABC with real-time, streaming data.



# Managing the sprint backlog

Individuals sign up for work of their own choosing

Work is never assigned

Estimated work remaining is updated daily

Any team member can add, delete or change the sprint backlog

Work for the sprint emerges

If work is unclear, define a sprint backlog item with a larger amount of time and break it down later

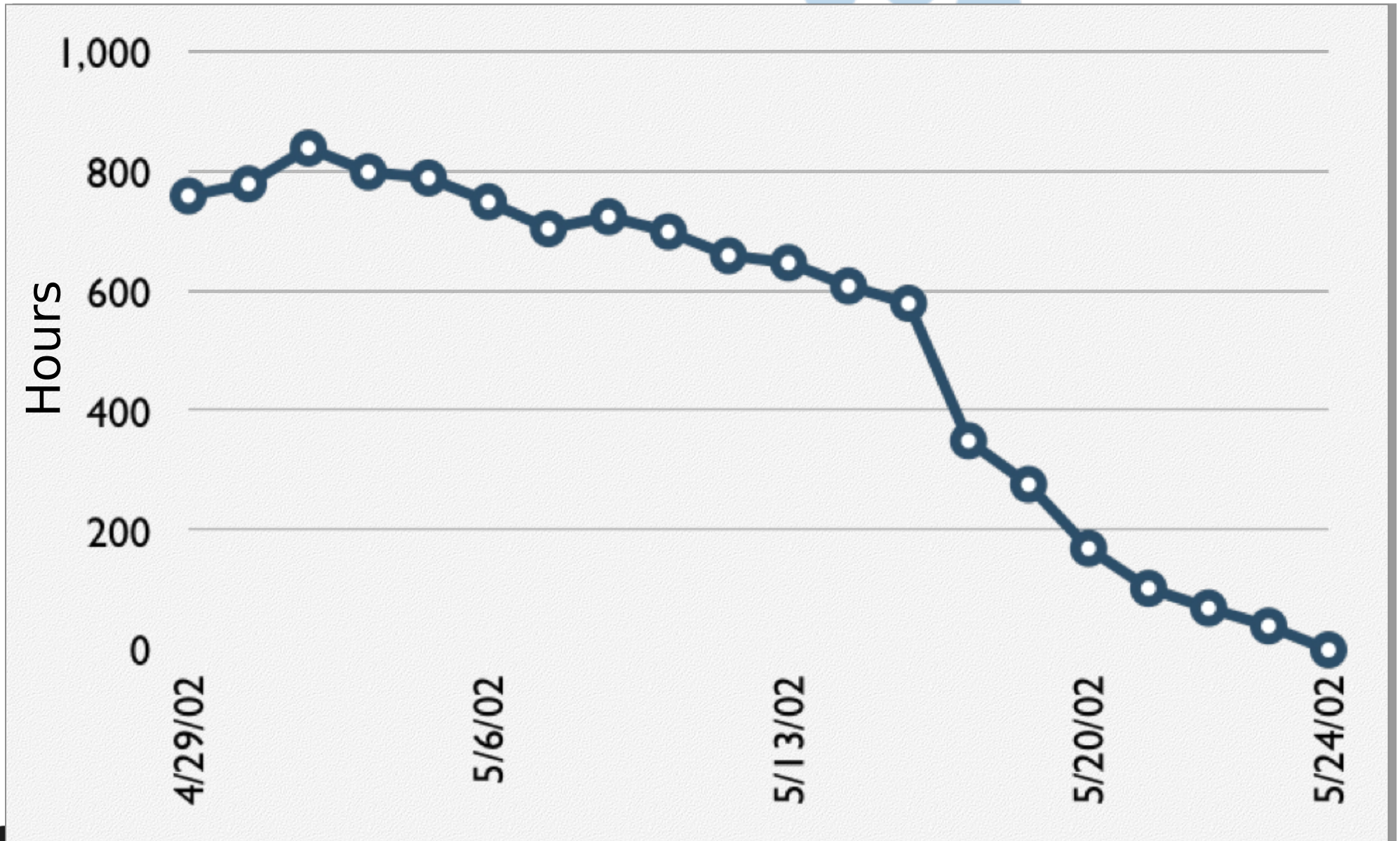
Update work remaining as more becomes known

# A sprint backlog

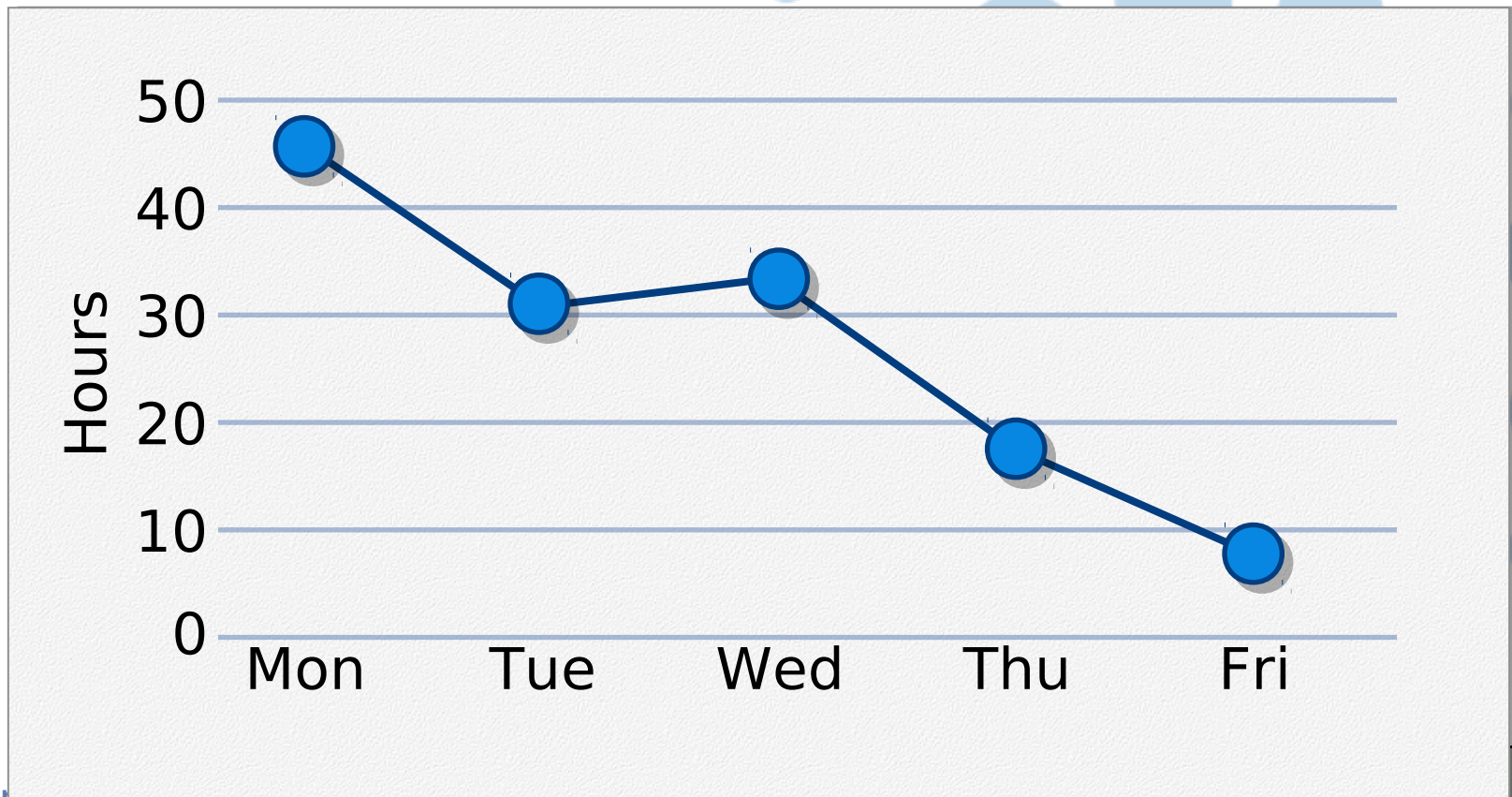
Tasks	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Code the user interface	8	4	8		
Code the middle tier	16	12	10	4	
Test the middle tier	8	16	16	11	8
Write online help	12				
Write the foo class	8	8	8	8	8
Add error logging			8	4	



# A sprint burndown chart



Tasks	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Code the user interface	8	4	8		
Code the middle tier	16	12	10	7	
Test the middle tier	8	16	16	11	8
Write online help	12				



# Scalability

Typical individual team is  $7 \pm 2$  people

Scalability comes from teams of teams

Factors in scaling

Type of application

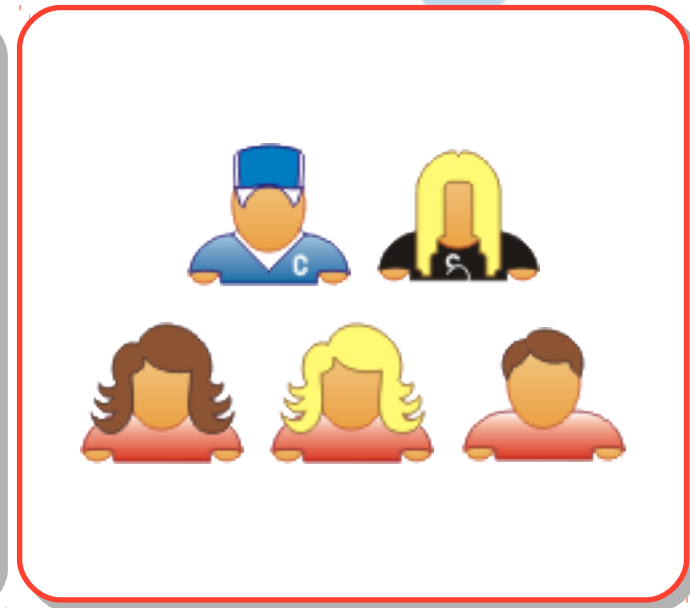
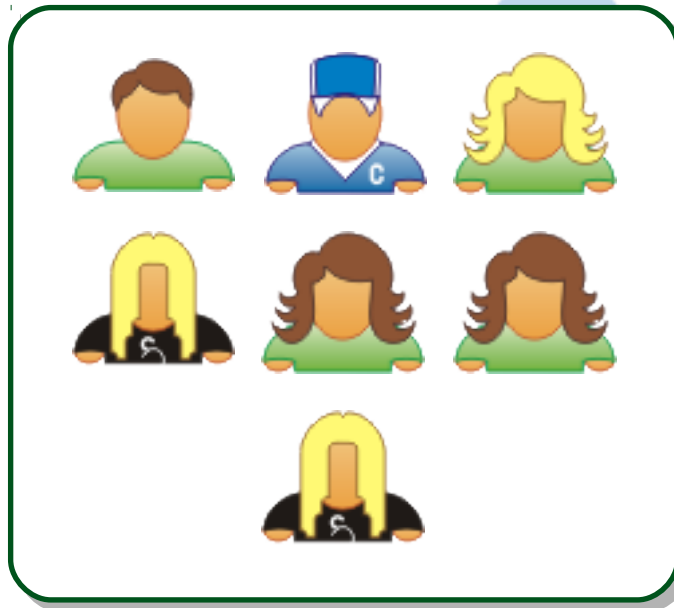
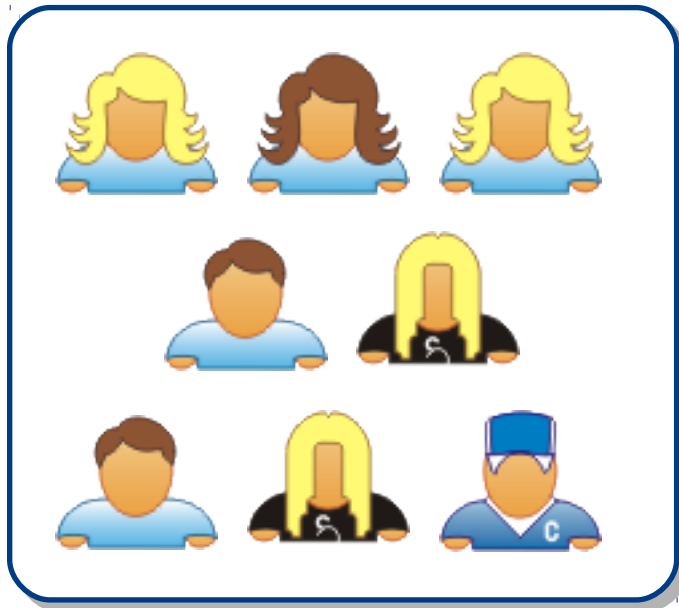
Team size

Team dispersion

Project duration

Scrum has been used on multiple 500+ person projects

# Scaling through the Scrum of scrums





# Where to go next

[www.mountangoatsoftware.com/scrum](http://www.mountangoatsoftware.com/scrum)

[www.scrumalliance.org](http://www.scrumalliance.org)

[www.controlchaos.com](http://www.controlchaos.com)

[scrumdevelopment@yahoogroups.com](mailto:scrumdevelopment@yahoogroups.com)

# A Scrum reading list

*Agile and Iterative Development: A Manager's Guide* by Craig Larman

*Agile Estimating and Planning* by Mike Cohn

*Agile Project Management with Scrum* by Ken Schwaber

*Agile Retrospectives* by Esther Derby and Diana Larsen

*Agile Software Development Ecosystems* by Jim Highsmith

*Agile Software Development with Scrum* by Ken Schwaber and Mike Beedle

*Scrum and The Enterprise* by Ken Schwaber

*User Stories Applied for Agile Software Development* by Mike Cohn

Lots of weekly articles at [www.scrumalliance.org](http://www.scrumalliance.org)

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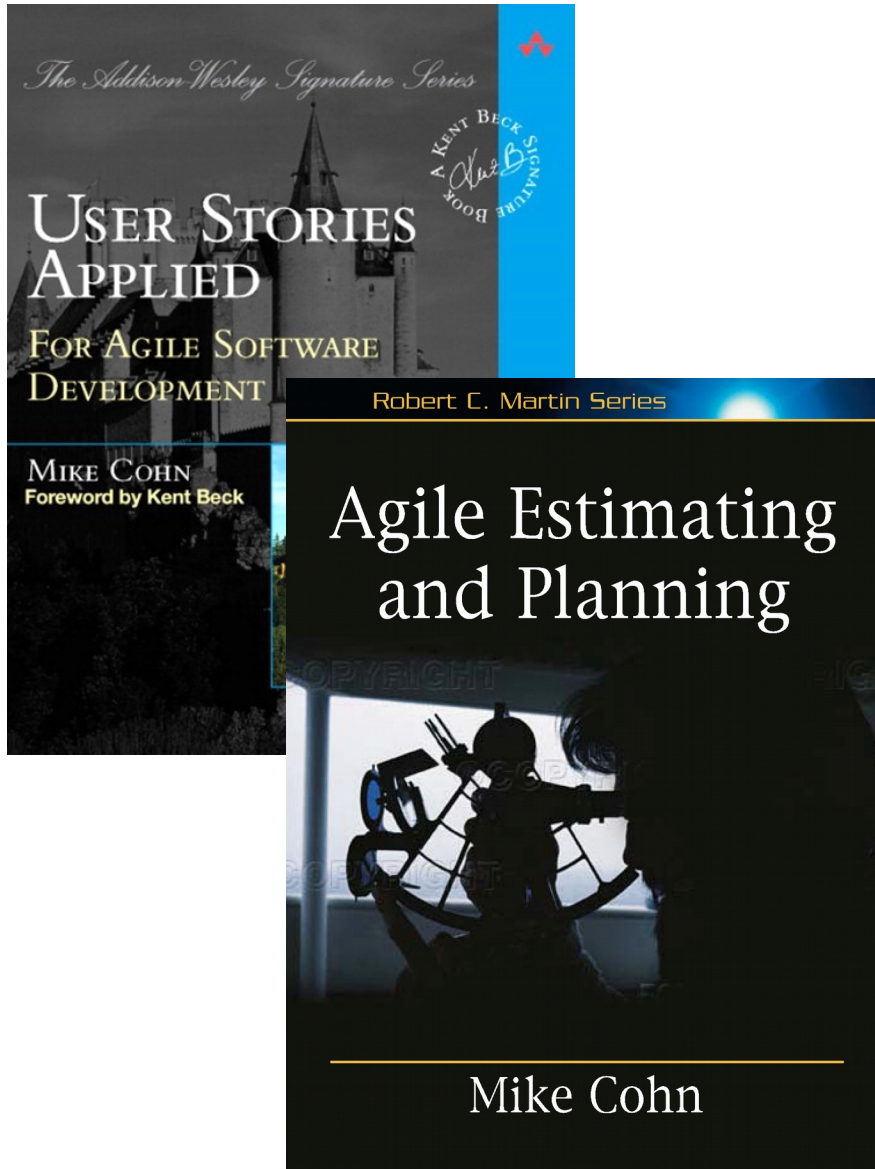
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