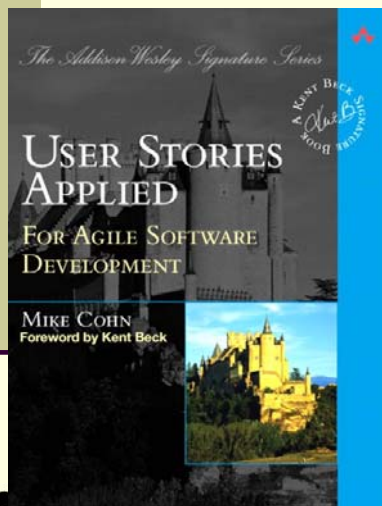


# An Introduction to Scrum

Presented at Telelogic Seminar  
September 2, 2004  
By Mike Cohn



## My background



- Programming for 20 years, managing for 17
  - Author of book on user stories as well as C++ and Java
- Past consulting to Viacom, Fidelity Investments, Nielsen Media Research, Procter & Gamble, NBC, United Nations, Citibank, other companies
- Founding member and director of the Agile Alliance
- Certified ScrumMaster and been doing Scrum since 1995



# Scrum

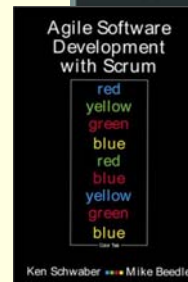


- “The New New Product Development Game” in *Harvard Business Review*, 1986.
  - “The... ‘relay race’ approach to product development...may conflict with the goals of maximum speed and flexibility. Instead a holistic or ‘rugby’ approach—where a team tries to go the distance as a unit, passing the ball back and forth—may better serve today’s competitive requirements.”
- *Wicked Problems, Righteous Solutions* by DeGrace and Stahl, 1990.
  - First mention of Scrum in a software context



# Scrum origins

- Jeff Sutherland
  - Initial Scrums at Easel Corp in 1993
  - IDX and nearly 600 people doing Scrum
  - Not just for trivial projects
    - FDA-approved, life-critical software for x-rays and MRIs
- Ken Schwaber
  - ADM
  - Initial definitions of Scrum at OOPSLA 96 with Sutherland
- Mike Beedle
  - Scrum patterns in PLOPD4



## Scrum has been used in...

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Independent Software Vendors (ISVs)

Offshore development

Small to medium-sized startups

Internal development

Fortune 100 companies

Contract development



## Scrum has been used for...

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- FDA-approved, life-critical software for x-rays and MRIs
- Enterprise workflow systems
- Financial payment applications
- Biotech
- Call center systems
- Tunable laser subsystems for fiber optic networks
- Application development environments
- 24x7 with 99.99999% uptime requirements
- Multi-terabyte database applications
- Media-neutral magazine products
- Web news products
- ISO 9001 projects

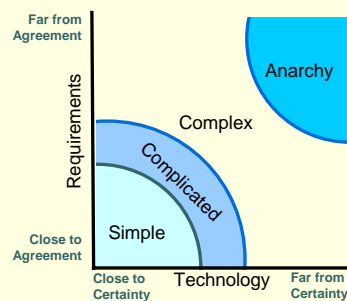


## Characteristics

- One of the “agile processes”
- Self-organizing teams
- Product progresses in a series of month-long “sprints”
- Requirements are captured as items in a list of “product backlog”
- No specific engineering practices prescribed
- Uses generative rules to create an agile environment for delivering projects



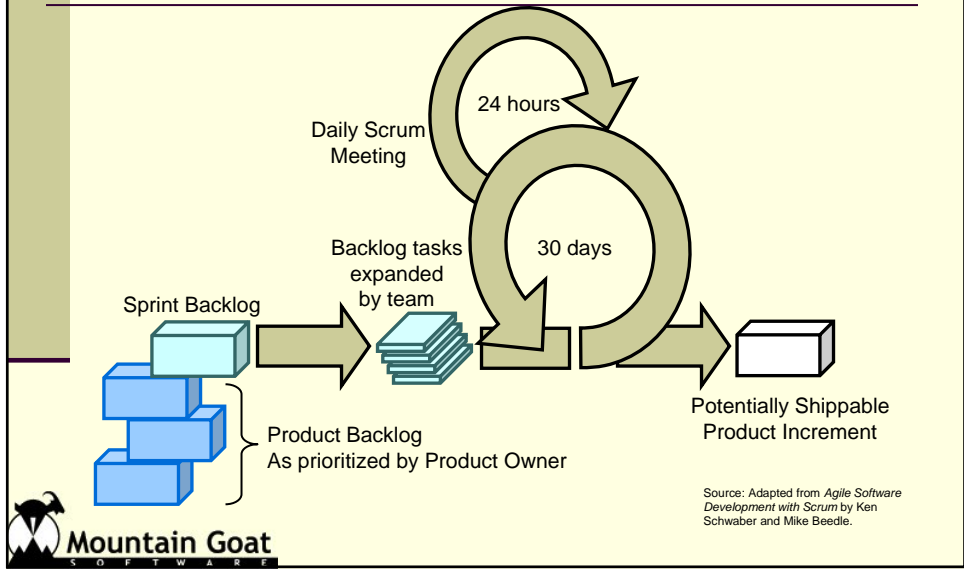
## Project Noise Level



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



# Overview



# The Scrum Master



- Represents management to the project
- Typically filled by a Project Manager or Team Leader
- Responsible for enforcing Scrum values and practices
- Main responsibility is to remove impediments to the team's progress



## The Scrum Team

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- Typically 5-10 people
- Cross-functional
  - QA, Programmers, UI Designers, etc.
- Members should be full-time
  - May be exceptions (e.g., System Admin, etc.)
- Teams are self-organizing
  - Ideally, no titles but rarely a possibility
- Membership can change only between sprints



## The Product Owner

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Represents (or is) the user or customer for the project

One voice, even if not one person

Typically a Product Manager, someone from Marketing, or similar

Main responsibility is knowing what to build and in what sequence



# Sprints

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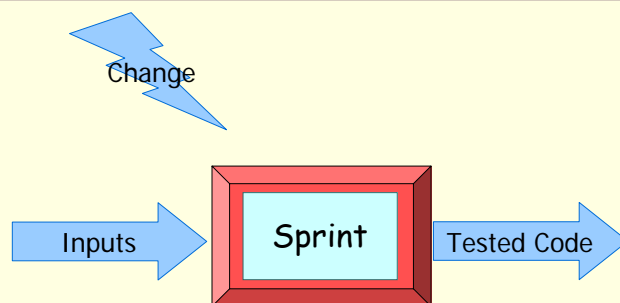
- Scrum projects make progress in a series of “sprints”
- 30 days is standard recommendation
  - I prefer two weeks
  - Whatever you pick...
    - ... a constant duration leads to a better rhythm
- Product is designed, coded, and tested during the sprint

Product is potentially releasable after each sprint

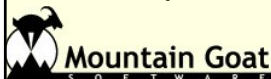


# No changes during the sprint

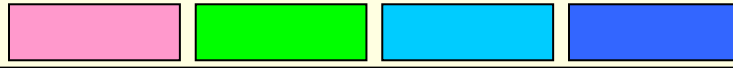
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- Plan sprint durations around how long you can commit to keeping change out of the sprint

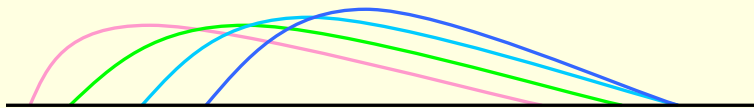


## Sequential vs. Overlapping Development



Rather than doing all of one thing at a time

In Scrum, we do a little of everything all the time



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



## Product Backlog

- Scrum's form of requirements
- A list of all desired work on the project
  - Usually a combination of
    - story-based work ("a user can search for...")
    - task-based work ("improve exception handling")
- List is prioritized by the Product Owner
  - Reprioritized at the start of each sprint



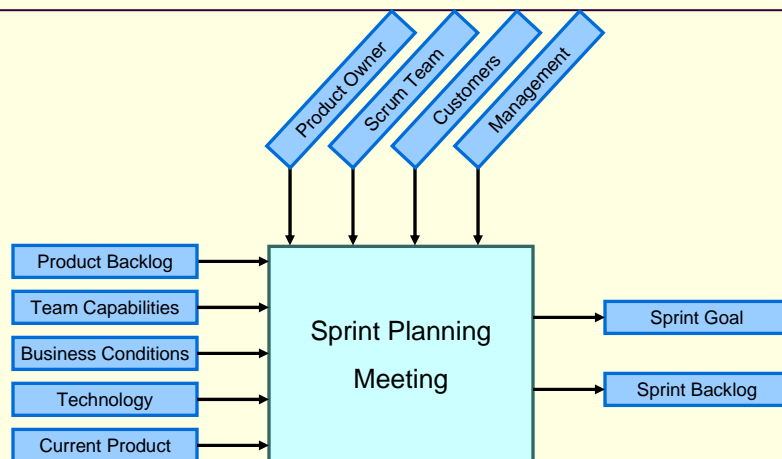


# Sample Product Backlog

All features for the application	Priority vs Risk	Criticality	Estimate
The user shall be able to pick a stressful theme.	Priority Risk	100	5 days
The user shall be able to pick an industrial theme.	Priority Risk	100	12 days
The user shall be able to pick a snow skiing themes.	Priority Risk	50	17 days
The user shall be able to pick a vibe themes.	Priority Risk	50	
The user shall be able to pick a relaxation theme.	Priority Risk	50	5 days
Users shall be able to download new themes from our website.	Priority Risk	50	



# Sprint Planning Meeting



## The Sprint Goal

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- A short “theme” for the sprint:

### Life Sciences

“Support features necessary for population genetics studies.”

### Database Application

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

### Financial Services

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



## From Sprint Goal to Sprint Backlog

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- Scrum team takes the Sprint Goal and decides what tasks are necessary
- Team self-organizes around how they’ll meet the Sprint Goal
  - Manager doesn’t assign tasks to individuals
- Managers don’t make decisions for the team
- Sprint Backlog is created
  - The list of tasks necessary to achieve the work selected for the sprint



# Sample Sprint Backlog

CR ID	Synopsis	Resolver	Status	Release	
SF#1	Get new marketing message out to public ASAP!	jcarrill	assigned	gdidemo/2.0.1	
Task Number	Synopsis	Resolver	Status	Estimated Duration	Estimated Completion Date
SF#18	See problem 1: Include new marketing message in screen saver app	jcarrill	excluded	2 days	03/03/2000 1:00:00
SF#19	See problem 1: Create new link on the Customer Only page of web-site	mmorris	completed	2 days	03/06/2000 1:00:00
UK#19	Add rotation to the cube.	mic	completed	1	11/09/2000 1:00:00
SF#20	See problem 1: Update all marketing collateral	ssweet	task_assigned	6	03/17/2000 1:00:00
SF#73	See Problem 1: Update web site products page with new screen capture	mmorris	task_assigned	1 day	04/07/2000 1:00:00
SF#36	See Problem 1: Updated company name on pages in Employee application	martin	task_assigned	1	07/11/2000 1:00:00
SF#2	Add color to the random shapes	mic	assigned		gdidemo/3.0
Task Number	Synopsis	Resolver	Status	Estimated Duration	Estimated Completion Date
SF#21	See problem 2: Add color to the random shapes	mic	completed		
SF#35	See problem 2: Add more generated shapes	jcarrill	completed	4	04/12/2000 1:00:00
SF#3	The web-site Guestbook is missing the YK2 look	mmorris	assigned		maintenance
Task Number	Synopsis	Resolver	Status	Estimated Duration	Estimated Completion Date
SF#22	See problem 3: The web-site Guestbook is missing the YK2 look	mmorris	task_assigned	1 day	

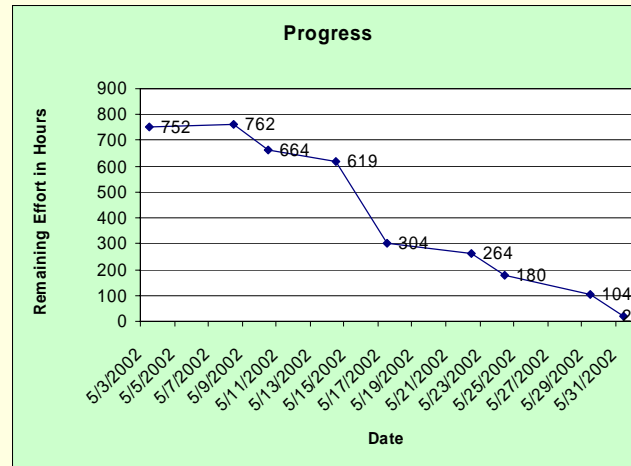


# Sprint Backlog during the Sprint

- Changes
  - Team adds new tasks whenever they need to in order to meet the Sprint Goal
  - Team can remove unnecessary tasks
  - But: Sprint Backlog can only be updated by the team
- Estimates are updated whenever there's new information

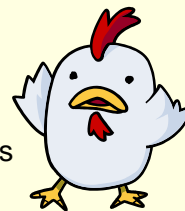


## Sprint Burndown Chart



## Daily Scrum meetings

- Parameters
  - Daily
  - 15-minutes
  - Stand-up
  - Not for problem solving
- Three questions:
  1. What did you do yesterday
  2. What will you do today?
  3. What obstacles are in your way?
- Chickens and pigs are invited
  - Help avoid other unnecessary meetings
- Only pigs can talk



## Questions about Scrum meetings?

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- Why daily?
  - “How does a project get to be a year late?”
    - “One day at a time.”
      - Fred Brooks, *The Mythical Man-Month*.
- Can Scrum meetings be replaced by emailed status reports?
  - No
    - Entire team sees the whole picture every day
    - Create peer pressure to do what you say you’ll do



## Constraints

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- A complete list of constraints put on the team during a Sprint:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- </end of list>



## Sprint Review Meeting

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- Team presents what it accomplished during the sprint
- Typically takes the form of a demo of new features or underlying architecture
- Informal
  - 2-hour prep time rule
- Participants
  - Customers
  - Management
  - Product Owner
  - Other engineers



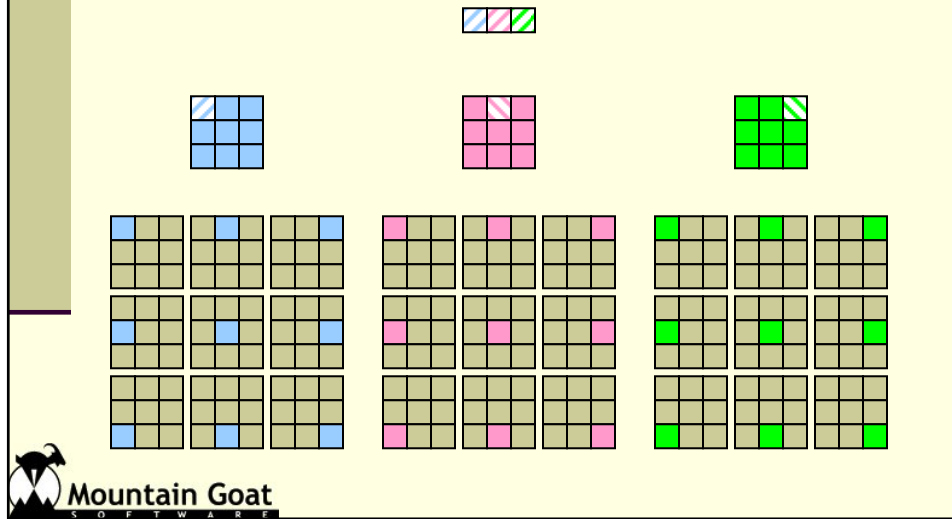
## Scalability of Scrum

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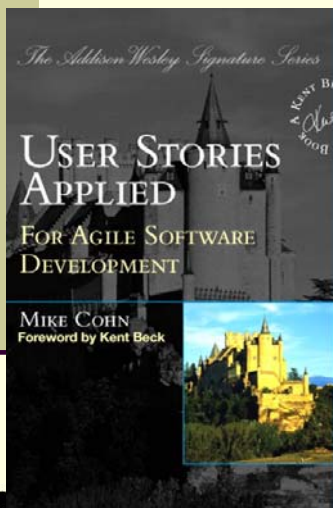
- Typical Scrum team is 5-10 people
- Sutherland used Scrum in groups of 600+
- I've used in groups 100+



## Scrum of Scrums / Meta-Scrum



## Where to go next?



- Agile Requirements
  - My book, *User Stories Applied*
  - [www.userstories.com](http://www.userstories.com)
- Scrum
  - [www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/scrum](http://www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/scrum)
  - [www.controlchaos.com](http://www.controlchaos.com)
  - [www.scrumalliance.org](http://www.scrumalliance.org)
  - *Agile Software Development with Scrum* by Ken Schwaber and Mike Beedle
  - *Agile Project Management with Scrum* by Ken Schwaber
- Agile Software Development in general
  - [www.agilealliance.org](http://www.agilealliance.org)



## My contact information

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▪ [www.userstories.com](http://www.userstories.com)

Websites

