



#### Balance is critical

- If either side dominates, the business loses
- If the business side dominates...
  - ...functionality and dates are mandated with little regard for reality or whether the developers understand the requirements
- If the developers dominate...
  - ...technical jargon replaces the language of the business and developers lose the opportunity to learn from listening



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### Resource allocation

- We need a way of working together so that resource allocation becomes a shared problem
- Project fails when the problem of resource allocation falls too far to one side





## Responsibility for resource allocation

#### If developers are responsible...

- May trade quality for additional features
- May only partially implement a feature
- May solely make decisions that should involve the business

#### If the business is responsible...

- Lengthy upfront requirements negotiation and signoff
- Features are progressively dropped as the deadline nears



## Imperfect schedules

- We cannot perfectly predict a software schedule
  - As users see the software, they come up with new ideas
  - Too many intangibles
  - Developers have a notoriously hard time estimating
- If we can't perfectly predict a schedule, we can't perfectly say what will be delivered







### Three Cs

#### Card

- Stories are traditionally written on note cards.
- Cards may be annotated with estimates, notes, etc.

#### Conversation

 Details behind the story come out during conversations with product owner

#### Confirmation

 Acceptance tests confirm a story was coded correctly



Source: XP Magazine 8/30/01, Ron Jeffries.

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# Samples from a travel website

As a user, I want to reserve a hotel room.

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

As a user, I want to cancel a reservation.

As a frequent flyer, I want to rebook a past trip so that I save time booking trips I take often.



#### Where are the details?

- As a user, I can cancel a reservation.
  - Does the user get a full or partial refund?
    - Is the refund to her credit card or is it site credit?
  - How far ahead must the reservation be cancelled?
    - Is that the same for all hotels?
    - For all site visitors? Can frequent travelers cancel later?
  - Is a confirmation provided to the user?
    - How?



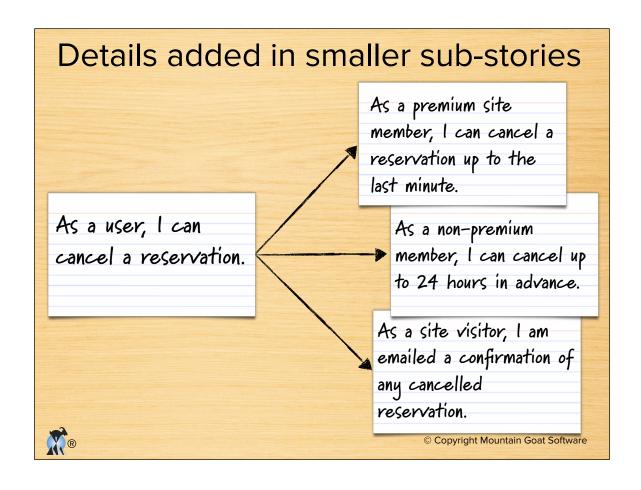
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## Details as conditions of satisfaction

As a user, I can cancel a reservation.

- The product owner's conditions of satisfaction can be added to a story
- These are essentially tests
- Verify that a premium member can cancel the Same day without a fee.
- □ Verify that a non-premium member is charged 10% for a same-day cancellation.
- Verify that an email confirmation is sent.
- Verify that the hotel is notified of any cancellation.

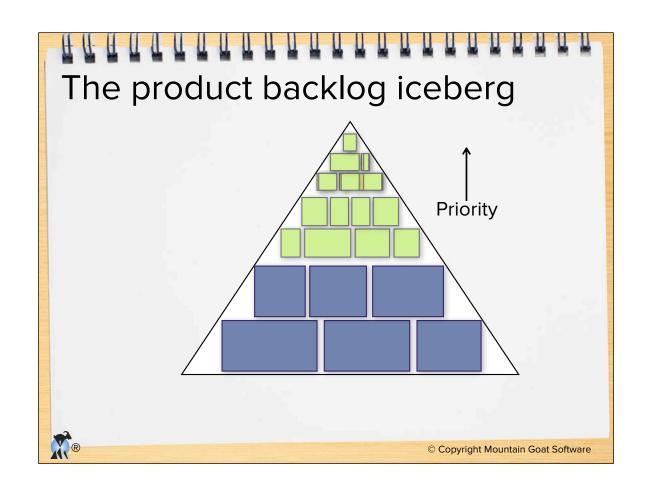


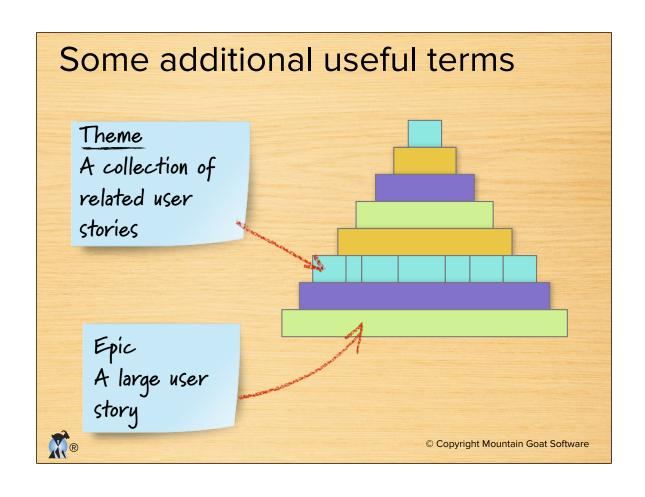


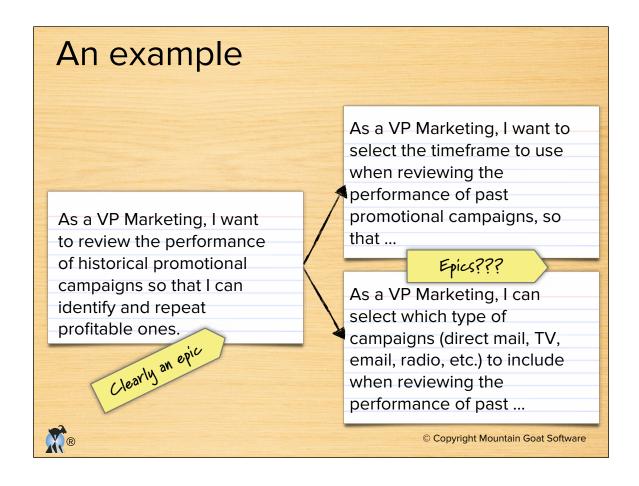
## Techniques can be combined

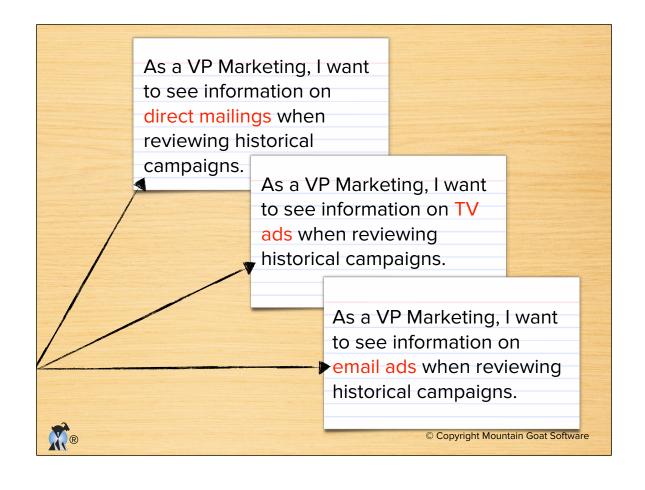
- These approaches are not mutually exclusive
- Write stories at an appropriate level
- By the time it's implemented, each story will have conditions of satisfaction associated with it













#### Logging in

- See how many user stories you can write about logging in.
- Examples:
  - As a registered user, I am required to log in so that I can access the system.
  - As a forgetful user, I can request a password reminder so that I can log in if I forget mine.

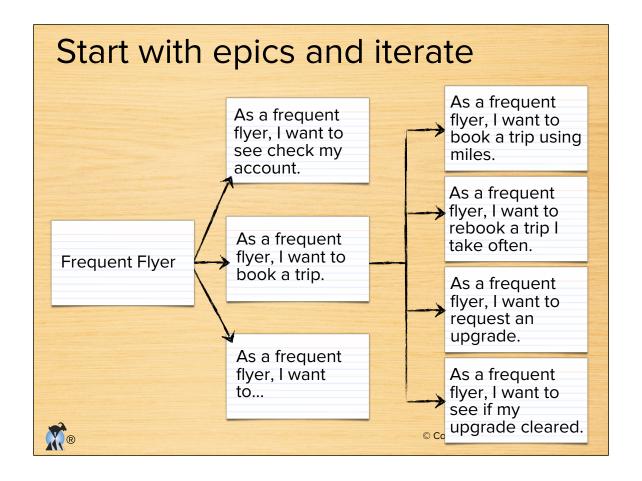
"As a <user role>,
I <want/need/can/
etc> <goal>
so that <reason>."



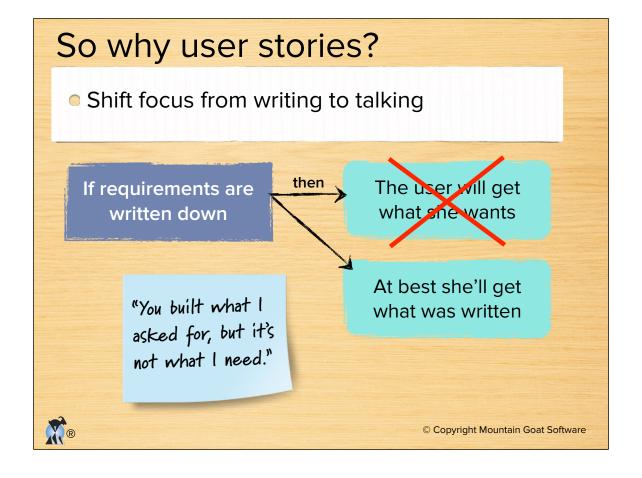
# Story-writing workshops

- Includes whole team plus possibly some external stakeholders
- Typically not done every sprint
- Brainstorm to generate stories
- Goal is to write as many stories as possible
  - Some will be "implementation ready"
  - Others will be epics
- No prioritization at this point









## Words are imprecise

Entrée comes with soup or salad and bread.

#### Which is right?

- (Soup or Salad) and Bread
- (Soup) or (Salad and Bread)



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## Examples

The user can enter a name. It can be 127 characters.

- Must the user enter a name?
- Can it be other than 127 chars?

The system should prominently display a warning message whenever the user enters invalid data.

- What does should mean?
- What does prominently display mean?
- Is invalid data defined elsewhere?



#### Additional reasons

- Stories are understandable
  - Developers and customers understand them
  - People are better able to remember events if they are organized into stories<sup>†</sup>
- Support and encourage iterative development
  - Can easily start with epics and disaggregate closer to development time

Bower, Black, and Turner. 1979. Scripts in Memory for Text.



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### Yet more reasons

- Stories are the right size for planning
- Stories support opportunistic development
  - We design solutions by moving opportunistically between top-down and bottom-up approaches<sup>†</sup>
- Stories support participatory design

<sup>†</sup>Guindon. 1990. Designing the Design Process.



## What if we had stories instead?



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# Most importantly...

## Don't forget the purpose

The story text we write on cards is less important than the conversations we have.



# Upcoming courses in Oslo

Date	Course
3–4 September	Certified ScrumMaster
5–6 September	Certified Scrum Product Owner
3–4 December	Certified ScrumMaster
5–6 December	Certified Scrum Product Owner

Information and registration at www.programutvikling.no



