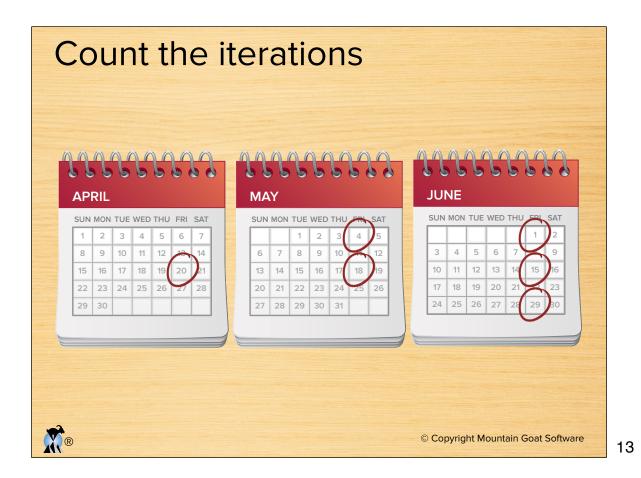
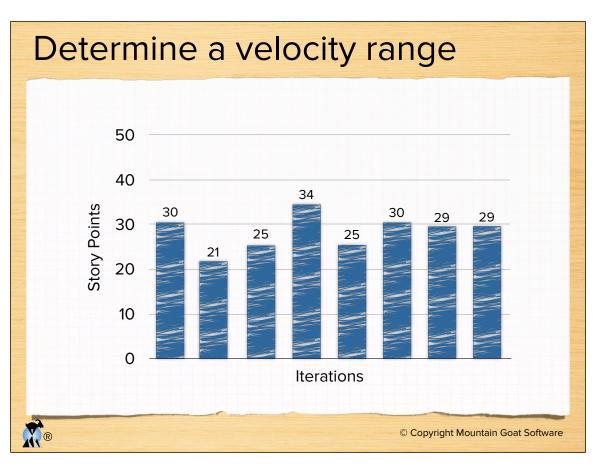


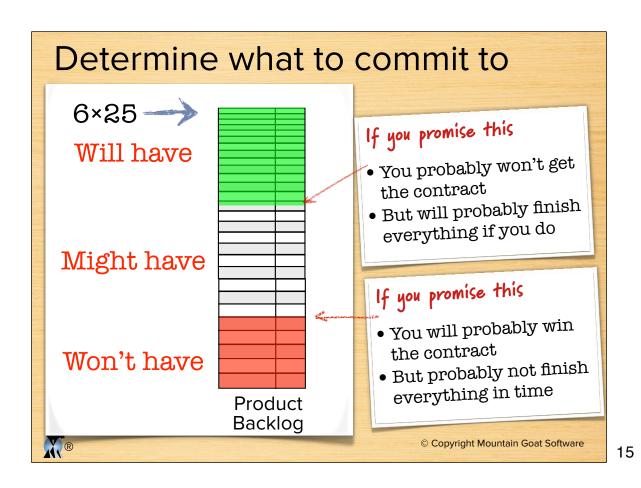


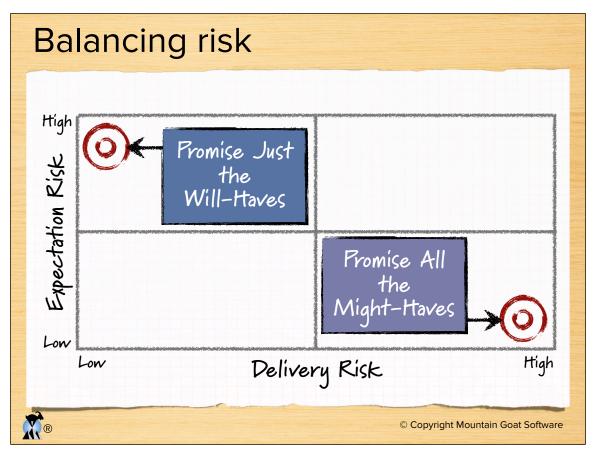
Three steps 1. Determine how many iterations you have. 2. Estimate velocity as a range. 3. Use that range × the number of iterations to partition the backlog into Will Have, Might Have, and Won't Have.

12



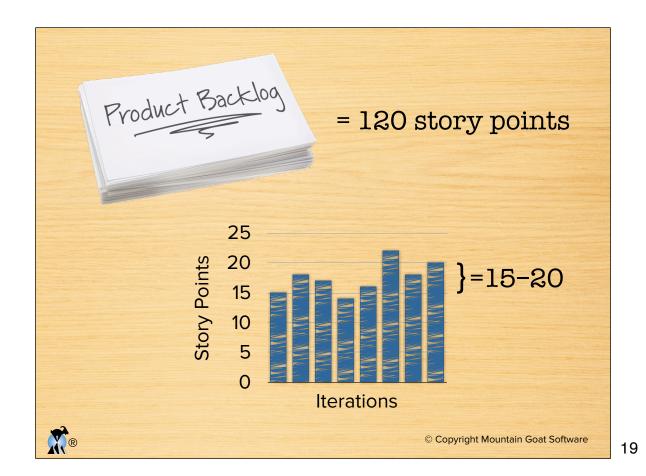


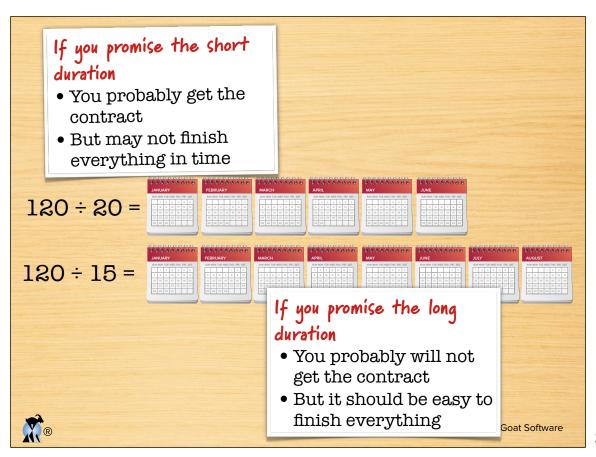






Three steps 1. Sum the product backlog items. 2. Estimate velocity as a range. 3. Use the sum of the backlog divided by the velocity range to determine a date range.





Ranges

- Notice in both cases we had a range
- For a fixed date project, use a scope range:
 - "By that date you'll have all of these features and some of these."
- For a fixed-scope project, use a date range:
 - "It will take us between 6 and 8 iterations to deliver all of those features."



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21

The impending tradeshow

Your company develops tools for managing agile projects.

You've finished version 1.0 (on time, of course). Now the boss needs a new version for the big trade show that is 4 iterations away.

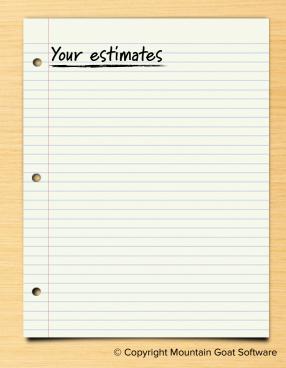
- Which features can you "guarantee" will be in for the trade show?
- Which features are likely to be in?

Use the following user stories, estimates and velocities.



Past velocities

Historical Data			
Iteration	Velocity		
1	20		
2	14		
3	23		
4	18		
5	25 30		
6			
7	12		
8	22		
9	15		
10	23		





	Product backlog item	Estimate
	As the product owner I want to drag items onto a release burndown chart and see the impact to the release date.	20
	2. As a user at a company with lots of cash, I want your product to support touch screens so I can put a large one in our team room.	13
	3. As a user I would like performance to be about twice as fast as now during peak use periods.	20
	4. As a team member, I'd like to be able to do online planning poker estimating right inside the tool.	13
	5. As a third party, I would like an SOA interface so that I can integrate my product with yours.	8
	6. As a team member I want RSS support for all changes to tasks or user stories so that I'm notified.	8
	7. As the product owner, I want a new report that shows differences in the product backlog between different time periods.	3
X	8. As a team member I'd like to define templates of tasks that recur for lots of different stories so that I can reuse them	13



Forecast an initial velocity

- Get the team together as though there were going to plan a real iteration (2–4 weeks)
- Iteration planning involves
 - Breaking product backlog items (features) into tasks
 - Estimating the hours for each task
 - Repeating until the iteration feels full
- See how many points are represented by the work they select
- Consider planning a second iteration this way

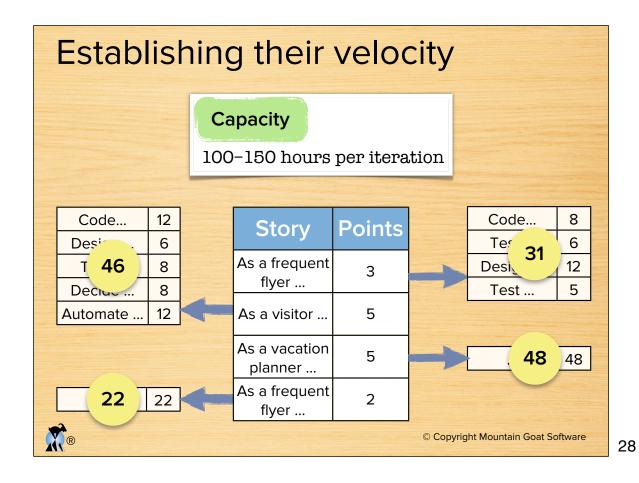


Consider this team

Person	Hours/Day	Hours / Iteration		
Trond	4–6	40–60		
Tore	4–6	40–60		
Christine	2–3	20–30		
To	otal	100–150		



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27

Turn the point estimate into a range

- If you don't have historical data
 - Take a wild guess, perhaps:
 - +/– 10% for a known team working in a known domain with known technologies
 - +/- 50% if all that is unknown
- If you have historical data from other teams
 - Calculate the relative standard deviation of those teams



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29

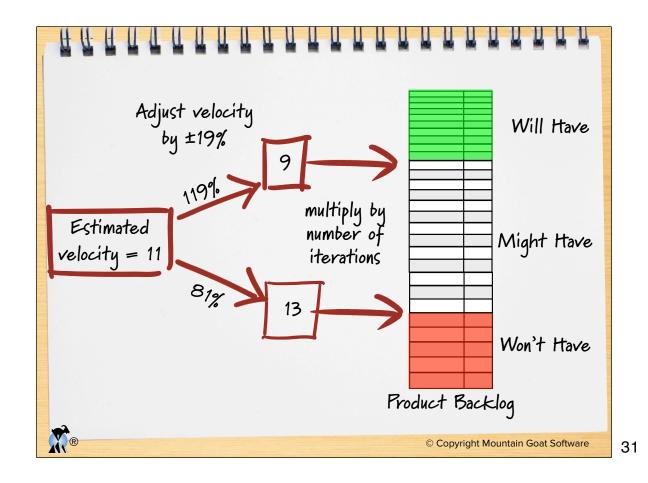
Using data from other teams

Team A			
Iteration	Velocity		
1	20		
2	28 24 16		
3			
4			
5	18		
6	23		
7	26		
8	21		

Team A		
Mean	Standard Deviation	
22	3.8	

Relative standard deviation 3.8 / 22 = 17%







Track velocity when size changes

Initial Team Size	New Team Size	Iteration +1	Iteration +2	Iteration +3
6	7	-20%	-4%	+12%
6	7	0%	-6%	+15%
7	5	-12%	-8%	-8%
8	6	-20%	-20%	-16%
7	8	–15 %		

Track across the entire organization.

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33

Impact of going from 6–7 people

Initial Team Size	New Team Size	Iteration +1	Iteration +2	Iteration +3
6	7	-20%	-4%	+12%
6	7	0%	-6%	+15%
7	5	-12%	-8%	-8%

IterationAverage Velocity Change1-10%2-5%3++13%





