

#### Ideal time vs. elapsed time

- It's easier to estimate in ideal time
- It's too hard to estimate directly in elapsed time
  - Need to consider all the factors that affect elapsed time at the same time you're estimating



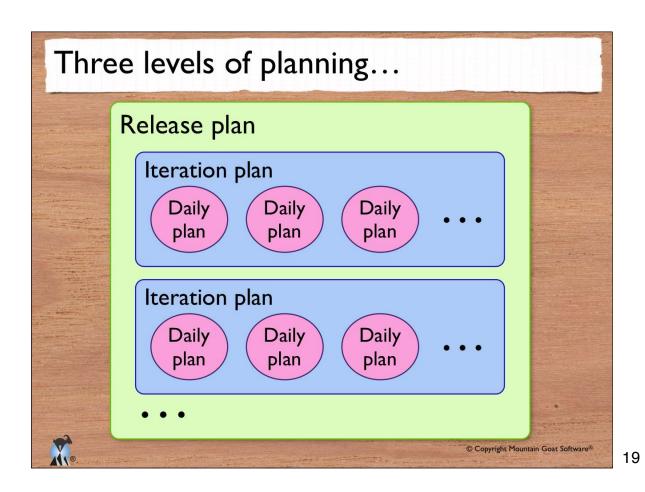
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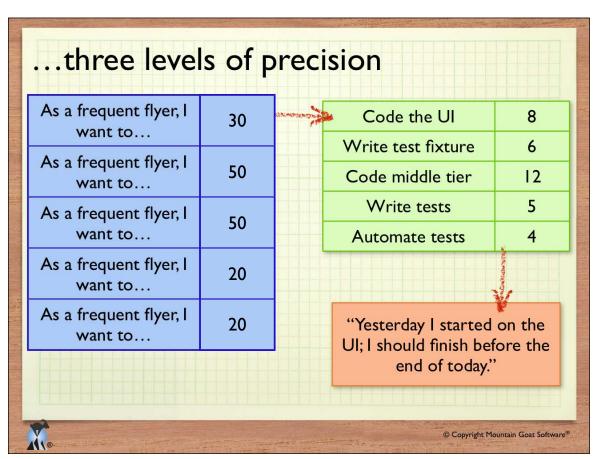
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## Comparing the approaches

- Story points help drive cross-functional behavior
- Story point estimates do not decay
- Story points are a pure measure of size
- Estimating in story points is typically faster
- My ideal days cannot be added to your ideal days
- Ideal days are easier to explain outside the team
- Ideal days are easier to estimate at first

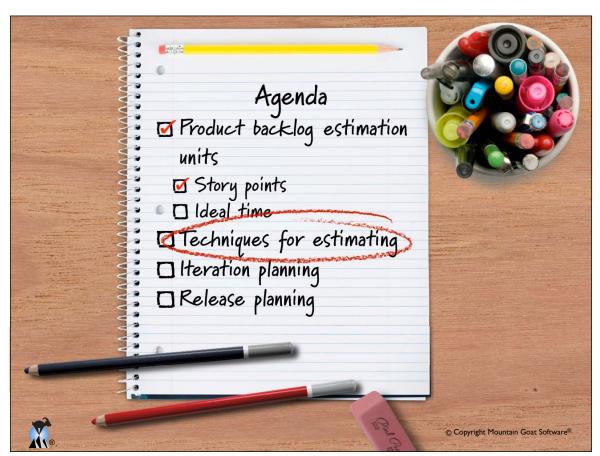






## What I usually do

- I prefer story points, but they make some teams uncomfortable, so I'll
  - Start with ideal time
    - Gives the team a nice foundation for the initial stories
    - Helps team get started
  - Define "I story point = I ideal day"
  - Then
    - Gradually convert team to thinking in unit-less story points
    - "This story is like that story."
    - Stop talking about how long it will take



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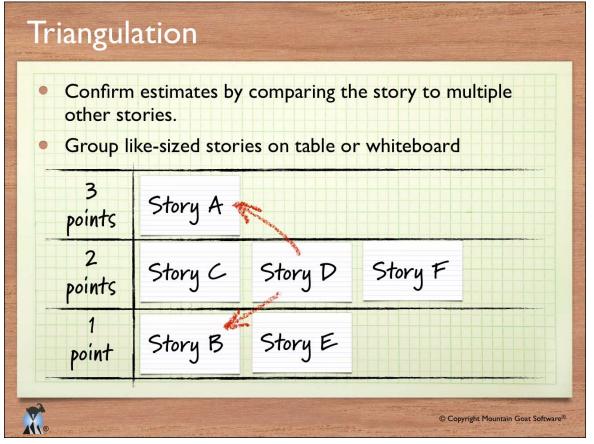
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## Estimate by analogy

- Comparing a user story to others
  - "This story is like that story, so its estimate is what that story's estimate was."
- Don't use a single gold standard
- Triangulate instead
  - Compare the story being estimated to multiple other stories



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## Disaggregation

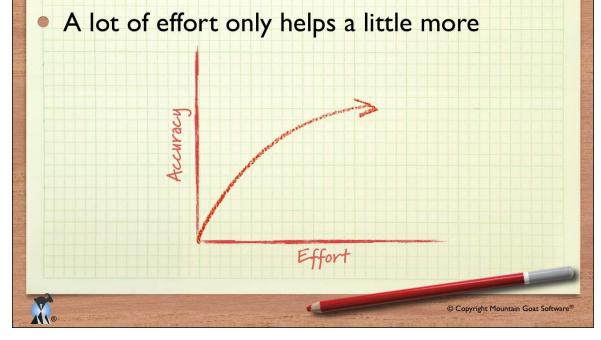
- Breaking a big story into smaller stories or tasks
  - You know how long the smaller tasks take
  - So, disaggregating to something you know lets you estimate something bigger you don't know
- Sometimes very useful
- But disaggregating too far causes problems
  - Forgotten tasks



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# How much effort? • A little efforts helps a lot



#### Use the right units

- Can you distinguish a 1-point story from a 2?
  - How about a 17 from an 18?
- Use a set of numbers that make sense; I like:
  - 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 20, 40, 100
- Stay mostly in a 1-10 range
- Nature agrees:
  - Musical tones and volume are distinguishable on a logarithmic scale





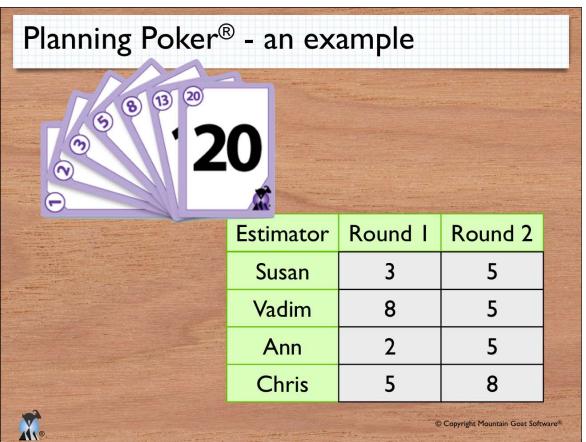
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## Planning Poker®

- An iterative approach to estimating
- Steps
  - Each estimator is given a deck of cards, each card has a valid estimate written on it
  - Customer/Product owner reads a story and it's discussed briefly
  - Each estimator selects a card that's his or her estimate
  - Cards are turned over so all can see them
  - Discuss differences (especially outliers)
  - Re-estimate until estimates converge





#### Estimate these

		Product backlog item	Estimate
	Α	Read a high-level, 10-page overview of agile software development in People magazine.	
	В	Read a densely written 5-page research paper about agile software development in an academic journal.	
The state of the	O	Write the product backlog for a simple eCommerce site that sells only clocks.	
	D	Recruit, interview, and hire a new member for your team.	
	Е	Create a 60-minute presentation about agile software development for your coworkers.	
	F	Wash and wax your boss' Porsche.	
	G	Read a 150-page book on agile software development.	
STATE OF THE PARTY	Н	Write an 8-page summary of this conference for your boss.	



#### Why Planning Poker works

- Those who will do the work, estimate the work<sup>1</sup>
- Estimators are required to justify estimates<sup>2, 3</sup>
- Focuses most estimates within an approximate one order of magnitude<sup>4, 5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Jørgensen, Magne. 2004. A Review of Studies on Expert Estimation of Software Development Effort.

<sup>2</sup>Hagafors, R., and B. Brehmer. 1983. Does Having to Justify One's Decisions Change the Nature of the Decision Process?

<sup>3</sup>Brenner, et al. 1996. On the Evaluation of One-sided Evidence.

<sup>4</sup>Miranda, Eduardo. 2001. Improving Subjective Estimates Using Paired Comparisons.

<sup>5</sup>Saaty, Thomas. 1996. Multicriteria Decision Making: The Analytic Hierarchy Process.

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### Why Planning Poker works

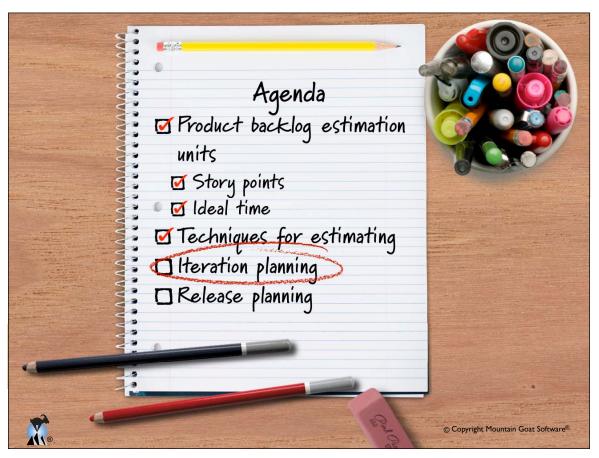
- Combining of individual estimates<sup>6</sup> through group discussion<sup>7</sup> leads to better estimates
- Emphasizes relative rather than absolute estimating
- Estimates are constrained to a set of values so we don't waste time in meaningless arguments
- Everyone's opinion is heard
- It's quick and fun

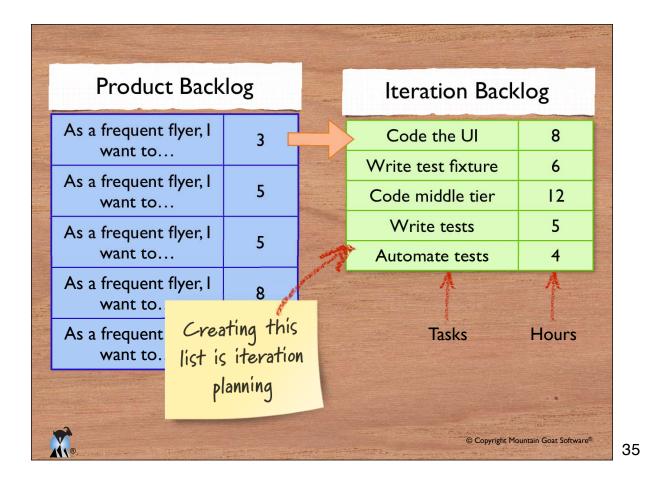
<sup>6</sup>Hoest, Martin, and Claes Wohlin. 1998. An Experimental Study of Individual Subjective Effort Estimations and Combinations of the Estimates.

<sup>7</sup>Jørgensen, Magne, and Kjetil Moløkken. 2002. Combination of Software Development Effort Prediction Intervals: Why, When and How?











## Commitment-driven iteration planning

- Discuss the highest priority item on the product backlog
- Decompose it into tasks
- Estimate each task
  - Whole team estimates each task
- Ask ourselves, "Can we commit to this?"
  - If yes, see if we can add another backlog item
  - If not, remove this item but see if we can add another smaller one



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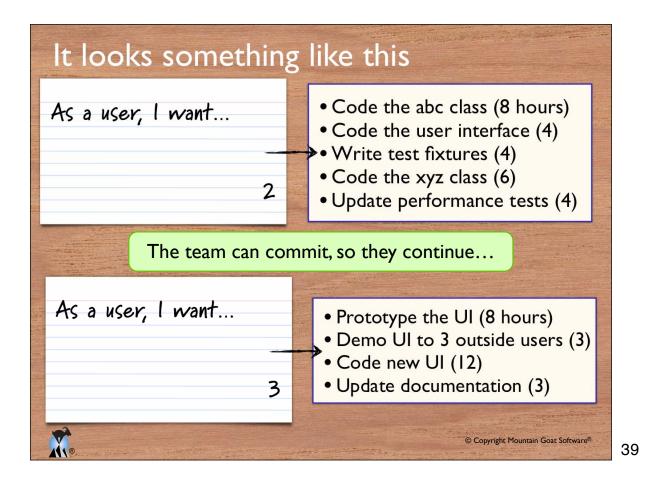
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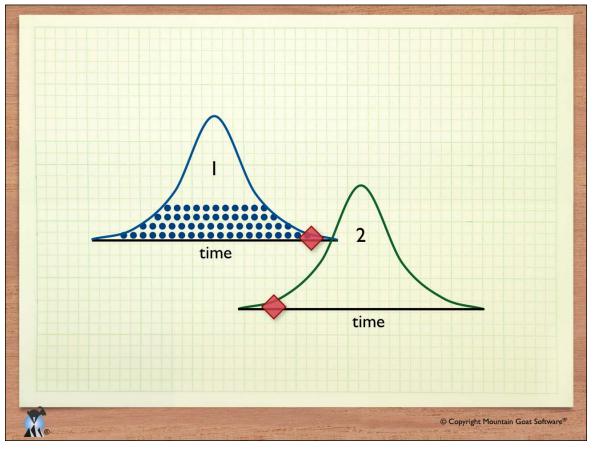
### Estimate personal availability

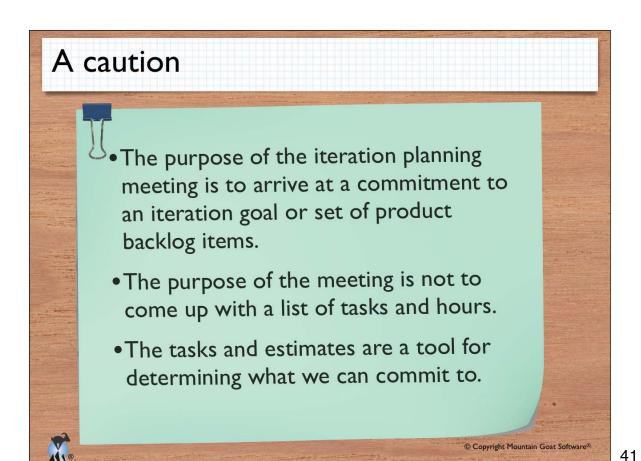
- For the first iteration, start by estimating how many hours each person has available
  - For later iterations, we'll make adjustments to what we did this time rather than start over

Person	Hours/Day	Hours / Iteration 40–60 50–70 20–30	
Sergey	4–6		
Yuri	5–7		
Carina	2–3		
Total		110–160	

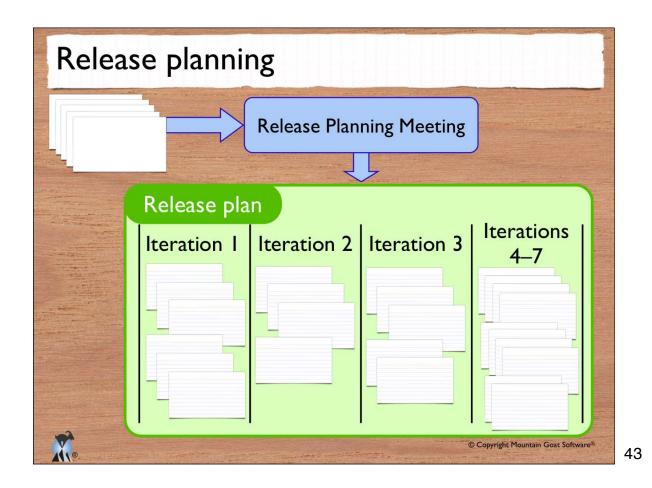


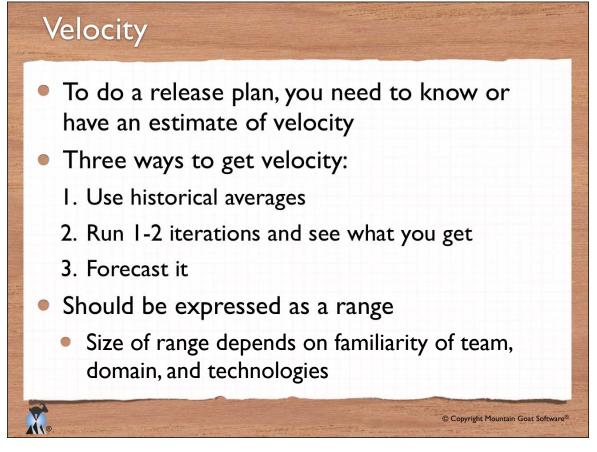












### Forecasting velocity

- Just like commitment-driven iteration planning
  - Estimate available hours for the iteration
  - Repeat until full:
    - Pick a story, break into tasks, estimate each task



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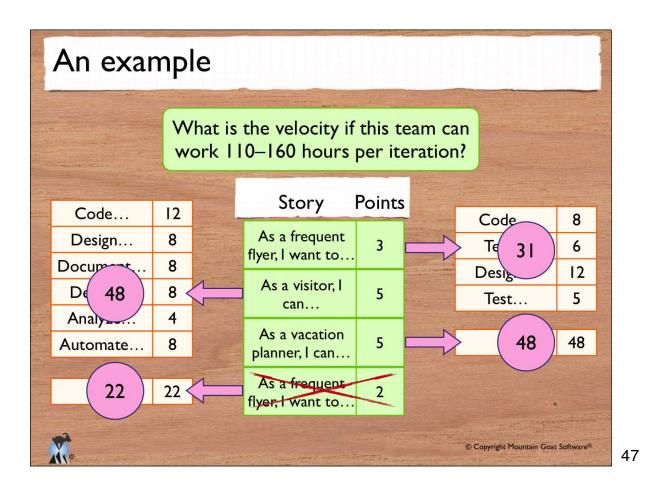
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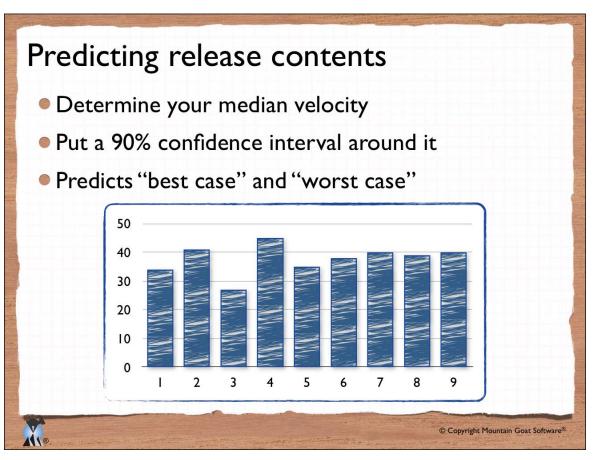
## An example

Person	Hours/Day	Available Hours / Iteration	
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Т	otal	110–160	

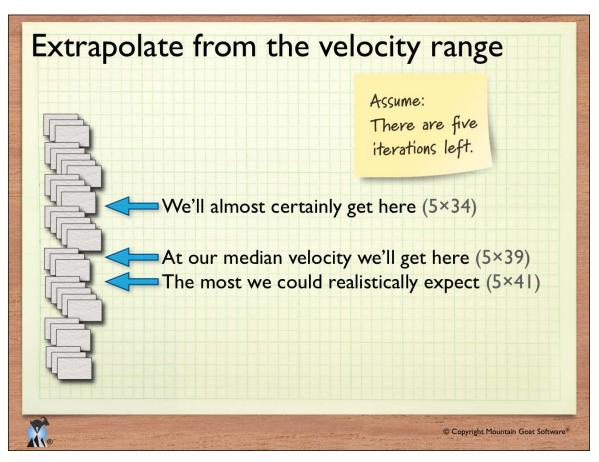


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Calculate a confidence interval from the team's historical velocity data.					
Sort	Sorted Velocities			# of Historical	n <sup>th</sup> Highest & Lowest
	27			Iterations	Iteration to
	34	The state of the s			Use
	35		ر و	5	I
	38		nbe : ha	8	2
Median		90% confidence	nur on't	П	3
We by experience and the same plante may great	39	interval	wer ou d umb	13	4
	40		Use the next lower number of iterations if you don't have an exact number.	16	5
	40		ons	18	6
	41		Use the of iteration	21	7
			Jse f ite	23	8
	45		ه د	26	9
		Use the online velocity ran www.mountaingoatsoftw	nge calculato vare.com/too	r at ols © Соругіў	tht Mountain Goat Software®



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July 19–20 July 21–22	July 21–22  Certified Scrum Product Owner  August 23–24  August 25–26  September 13–14  September 15–16  Certified ScrumMaster  Certified ScrumMaster  Certified Scrum Product Owner  User Stories for Agile Requirements  Certified ScrumMaster				
August 23–24 August 25–26					
September 13–14 September 15–16					
October 11 October 12–13 October 14					
November 8–9 November 10–11					
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