

Scrum Theory and Principles

Scrum Theory

Introduction

- The foundation of Scrum is the Empirical Process
- Pillars are:
 - Transparency
 - Inspection
 - Adaptation

Transparency

- Openness between management and the team
 - Management is willing to speak good news and bad news to the team
 - Team is willing to speak good news and bad news to the team
- Information Radiators
 - What the team is working on and how they are working on it
 - Burndown Charts
 - Scrum Task Board

Inspection

- Reviewing the things that we've done

Adaptation

- Having done the inspection, what are we going to do about it?
- What are we going to change?

Scrum Core Principles

Self-Organization

- Agile teams don't have a lead
- Agile teams manage themselves
- Hackman's Four Levels of Teams
 - Manager-Led
 - Self-Organizing
 - Self-Designing

- Self-Governing
- Team Topologies
 - Stream-aligned team
 - Focus on a single, impactful stream of work
 - Platform team
 - Platform teams create capabilities that can be used by many stream-aligned teams
 - Complicated-subsystem team
 - Builds and maintains a part of the system that depends on specific skills and knowledge
 - Enabling team
 - Specialists in a given technical or product domain - research and experiment and make informed suggestions

Collaboration

Value-Based Prioritization

Timebox

Iterative Development

Empirical Process Control

Scrum Values

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