

Scrumban intro and more

Portnov Computer School

Topics

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Scrum + Kanban = Scrumban

Scrumban

- ▶ Scrumban is a project management framework that combines important features of two popular agile methodologies: Scrum and Kanban.
- ▶ Scrumban teams use Scrum as the work method and Kanban as the lens through which they see, understand and improve their work.

Principles, Practices

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in various shades of blue and teal. These shapes, including triangles and polygons, are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and movement, primarily concentrated on the right side of the frame. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

Principles

The basic Scrumban implementation principles include:

- ▶ Start with the ceremonies, boards and roles you use now.
- ▶ Agree to pursue improvement towards a more effective process.
- ▶ Respect current roles & responsibilities while aiming to easily improve them.

Practices

Scrumban evolved from a Scrum instance supplemented with core Kanban practices:

- ▶ Visualization
- ▶ Work-in-progress limits
- ▶ Workflow management
- ▶ Keeping explicit policies

Elements of Scrum

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Elements of Scrum

- ▶ Iteration planning at regular intervals, synchronized with reviews and retrospectives
- ▶ Decide how much work teams can pull into the sprint based on the complexity of the work and the length of the sprint
- ▶ Prioritization on demand - provides team with the best thing to work on next - no more or less
- ▶ Assure necessary level of analysis before starting development (Definition of Ready)
- ▶ Use “ready” queue (between Backlog and Doing) to organize

Elements of Kanban

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Elements of Kanban

- ▶ Pull system and continuous workflow: Pull items into Doing as the team has capacity
- ▶ WIP limits: Explicit limits on how many items are in progress at any time
- ▶ Individual roles not clearly specified
- ▶ Short lead times - emphasize just-in-time analysis and planning (rather than batch-processing for iteration planning estimations)
- ▶ Use process buffers and flow diagrams to expose process weaknesses and identify opportunities for improvement
- ▶ Focus more on cycle time than burndown (if cycle time is predictable, burndown is predictable)
- ▶ Use policies to make process step transitions clearer

Scrumban Board

The background features a complex, abstract geometric design. It consists of several overlapping, semi-transparent shapes in various shades of blue and teal. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the image, creating a layered, modern aesthetic. The colors range from light, airy blues to deep, rich teals. The overall composition is clean and professional, suitable for a business or technical presentation.

Scrumban Board

- ▶ The Scrumban board represents the progress of the team
- ▶ Informs about the number of items the team is currently working on, as well as about the number of tasks already finished
- ▶ Each user story (feature) or task should be represented by either a post-it note on the whiteboard or the equivalent in the visual management software
- ▶ The Scrumban board shows each user story and its status within one of three columns:
 - ▶ To Do
 - ▶ Work In Progress (WIP)
 - ▶ Done

Advantages and Disadvantages

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Advantages and Disadvantages

- ▶ Time-Saving
- ▶ Good for large-scale projects
- ▶ Transparency allows everyone to see what's going on
- ▶ Teams are more relaxed and perform better
- ▶ Intuitive
- ▶ Can become too hard to handle
- ▶ Does not have an effective setup for tracking progress
- ▶ Project managers do not have much control over Scrum teams

Scrum vs Kanban vs Scrumban

	Scrum	Kanban	Scrumban
Work Cycles	Sprints: regular, fixed length (1-4 weeks)	Continues flow	2-week iterations with continuity
Roles	Product owner Scrum master Development team	No required roles	No required roles
Teams	Recommended members are between 3-10	No specific limitation on the number of team members	No specific limitation on the number of team members
Rules	Follows strict rules	Flexible and relaxed	Moderate rules: Finds the middle grounds between Scrum and Kanban
Task Assignment	Members choose their own tasks	Members choose their own tasks	Members choose their own tasks
Limits	Based on current sprint	Limits placed on the work-in-progress	Limits placed on the work-in-progress
Meetings (ceremonies)	Daily stand-up Scrum meetings	Daily stand-up Kanban meetings	Daily stand-up and an option to add any meetings the team deems necessary

SQA role in Agile



SQA role in Agile

- ▶ Identifies possible risks and problem areas
- ▶ Estimates effort required for testing the user story during Sprint Planning meeting
- ▶ Attends daily scrum to observe development status, plan their work, and update team with known critical issues
- ▶ Automate when feasible
- ▶ Test early and test often. Testing will start right from the time when user stories get written
- ▶ Testers and developers should work together, and the roles could be interchangeable. QA role can involve both testing and development
- ▶ Schedules a quick demo for every new feature or functionality
- ▶ QA in software is about building quality into the product

Agile	Waterfall
Integrated with the development team. There is only one team.	SQA team is a completely separate team from development.
Work in parallel with development, testing as soon as new source code is produced.	Work in branches at the end of milestones.
Black box and white box testing, deep knowledge of internal workings of the application.	Black box testing mostly, no need for deep knowledge of internal workings of the application.
Heavily based on automated testing.	Not much need for automated testing, if any. Only some UI automated testing is performed by SQA team.
Key role interacting with the business. They make sure that the expectation from the customer (acceptance criteria) are met.	Not much interaction with the business. SQA team purpose is to make sure that the application meets whatever is specified in the requirements document.
Main function is to improve quality of the process and help produce amazing applications.	Main function is to certify the quality of the product.

Interview Questions

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Agile Testing Interview Questions

- ▶ What is Agile Testing?
- ▶ How can QA add value to an Agile team?
- ▶ Agile Testing differences compare to other traditional Software Development Models?
- ▶ What are the main roles in Scrum?
- ▶ What is a Sprint?
- ▶ What are Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog?
- ▶ What is an epic, user stories, and task?
- ▶ What is burndown chart?