Sample Work

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- ❑ Book Content

Roles in Scrum

Scrum has three roles: product owner/manager, scrum master, and development team members. Because the essence of scrum is empiricism, self-organization, and continuous improvement, the three roles give a minimum definition of responsibilities and accountability to allow teams to effectively deliver work.

Scrum Master

The Scrum Master is accountable for establishing Scrum as defined in the Scrum Guide. They do this by helping everyone understand Scrum theory and practice, both within the Scrum Team and the organization. The Scrum Master is accountable for the Scrum Team's effectiveness. They do this by enabling the Scrum Team to improve its practices, within the Scrum framework: Coaching the team members, Causing the removal of impediments to the Scrum Team's progress, and ensuring that all Scrum events take place and are positive, productive, and kept within the timebox.

Development Team

The developer role in scrum includes UX researchers, UI designers, QA experts, DevOps engineers, etc. Developers are responsible for delivering a valuable increment each sprint: delivering increment, achieving sprint goals, ensuring product quality, and working toward the product goal.

Product Manager or Owner

The Product Owner is accountable for maximizing the value of the product resulting from the work of the Scrum Team. How this is done may vary widely across organizations, however, on a high level they are responsible for product discovery and strategy work. This includes creating and updating a product strategy and roadmap, developing and maintaining a product backlog, and measuring how much value the product creates using key performance indicators (KPIs).
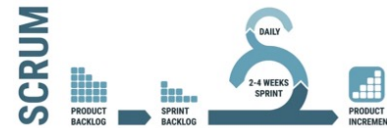
Scrum Artifacts

In software development, the term "artifact" refers to information that stakeholders and the scrum team use to describe a product that's being developed. Scrum artifacts define the work that must be done, and they always add value during a sprint. Scrum Artifacts provide key information that the Scrum Team and the stakeholders need to be aware of for understanding the product under development, the activities done, and the activities being planned in the project. The three main scrum artifacts are the product backlog, sprint backlog, and product increment.

Product Backlog - A product backlog is a list of everything that needs to be achieved on a project, broken down into individual items. This is where the product manager or owner collaborates with the scrum team and prioritizes every feature needed to build the product. The backlog is made up of three different items such as user stories, bugs, and tasks. The backlog grows as the product grows over time. Further information on the product backlog is covered in the next chapter.

Sprint Backlog - The sprint backlog comprises items from the product backlog that the team will work on in their sprint. Think of it as the to-do list for the sprint. The sprint backlog is further broken down into tasks for the team to execute. The product owner helps the scrum team develop a sprint backlog during their sprint planning meeting.
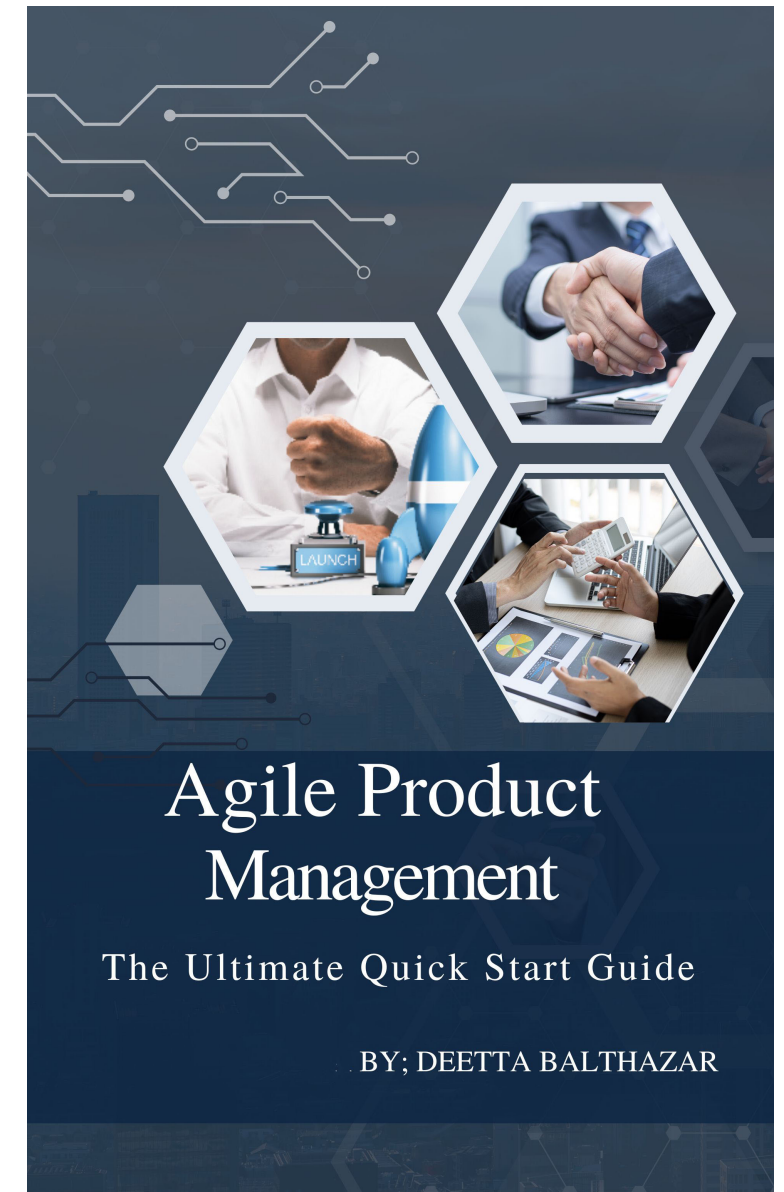
Product Increment - The product increment is all the product backlog items completed during a sprint. Each sprint is potentially creating shippable product increments.

Extended Scrum Artifacts

In addition to the previously discussed official scrum artifacts, there exist some extended artifacts.

Definition of Done - The definition of Done (DoD) is a list of requirements that a user story must adhere to for the team to call it complete. While the Acceptance Criteria of a User Story consist of a set of Test Scenarios that are to be met to confirm that the software is working as

Agile Product Management

The Ultimate Quick Start Guide

BY; DEETTA BALTHAZAR

Created in Paperback and epub.

Chapter 1: Overview of Business Analysis

"Business analysts must have a thick skin: thick enough to take feedback on documents and receive unexpected answers to questions!"

— Laura Brandenburg

What is Business Analysis?

According to the International Institute of Business Analyst (IIBA), a nonprofit professional association that sets the standards for conducting business analysis, defines business analysis as a research process of identifying business needs, gathering business requirements, and determining solutions to business problems. Business Analysis can be performed on a variety of areas and levels within any type of company, be it strategic, tactical, or operational. The

outcomes of Business Analysis can be used across different areas; new applications, new processes or technologies, recommendations to improve business operations, etc.

Purpose of Business Analysis

The lack of good business analysis before the start of a project can lead to failure. Business analysis is an important step in creating software for a company so we decided to write about what the role of a business analyst (BA) is in a project and why this person is important for the successful development of software that will be used in the business.

What is a Business Analyst (BA)?

The International Institute of Business Analysis provides this job description, "A business analyst works as a liaison among stakeholders to elicit, analyze, communicate and validate requirements for changes to business processes, policies and information systems. The business analyst understands business problems and opportunities in the context of the requirements and recommends solutions that enable the organization to achieve its goals."
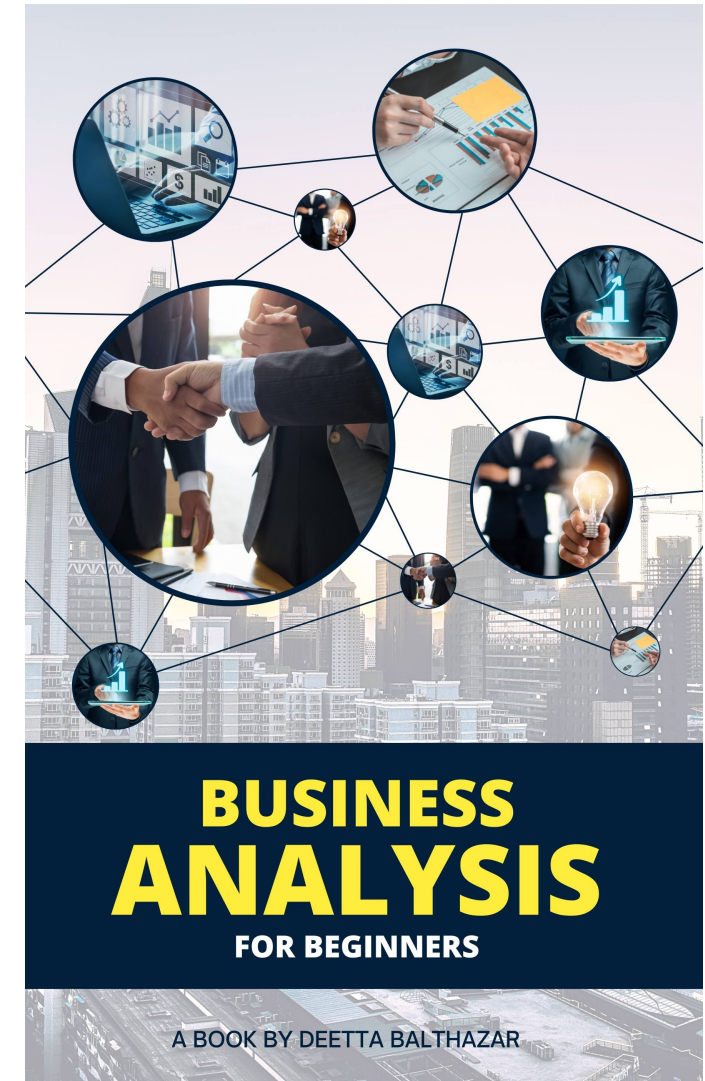
Business Analyst Key Responsibilities:
They Serve as translator between business and the technical (IT) team to:

- Assessing the business needs and identifying areas of improvements
- Elicit the needs of business stakeholders
- Aligning the business needs with technology

Business Analyst Vs. Systems Analyst

There is a range of analysis activities that are performed in a project. Therefore, it is important to place Business Analysis in its context by contrasting it from System Analysis. Business Analysis identifies what it takes the business to evolve from its current state to its aspired one.

BUSINESS ANALYSIS
FOR BEGINNERS

A BOOK BY DEETTA BALTHAZAR

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