



Scrum as a realization of the EPF Kernel

Management Practices

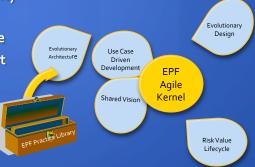
- Whole Team
 - Sprint planning/self organization
 - Daily Standup
 - Sprint retrospective
- Two Level Planning
 - Product backlog and releases
 - Spring backlog
- Iterative Development
 - Sprints

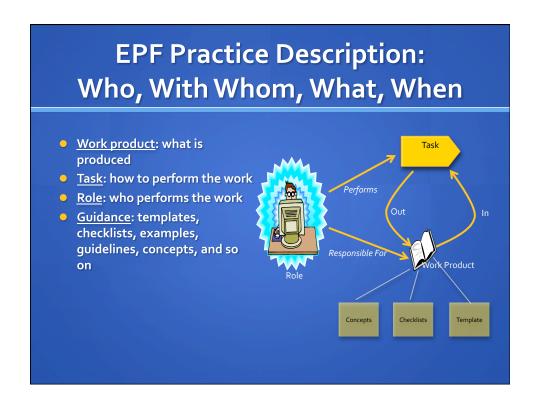
Engineering Practices

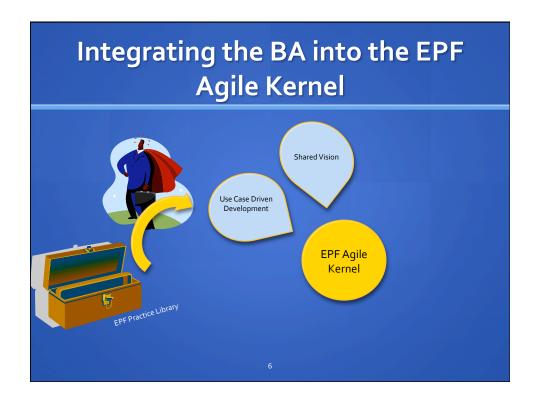
- Concurrent Testing
 - Not specifically addressed by Scrum – though most teams adopt XP's TDD
- Continuous Integration
 - Not specifically addressed by Scrum – but some form of Cl usually adopted by most teams.

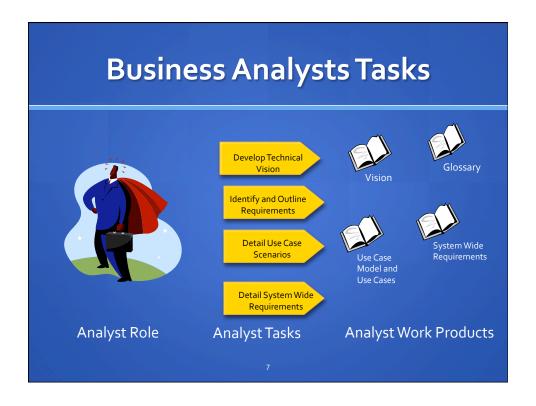
Why Practices?

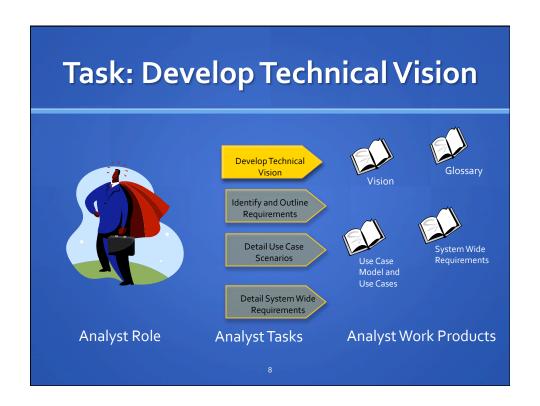
- Practices enable a new approach to building methods practice composition yielding the following benefits:
 - Adaptability and scalability
 - Incremental adoption
 - Easy to configure and use
 - Community development

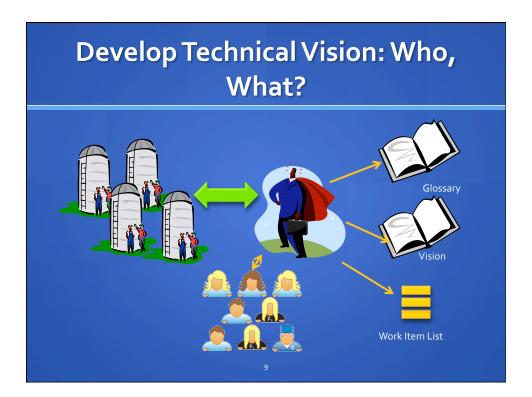












Develop Technical Vision

- Identify Stakeholders
- Gain agreement on the problem to be solved
- Gather stakeholder requests
- Define the scope of the solution
- Define features of the system
- Achieve concurrence
- Capture a common vocabulary

 The solution is proposed for a problem that everybody agrees on. Stakeholders collaborate with the development team, so the project team can better understand what has to be done

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Vision

The vision should rally team members behind an idea and

The problem of [describe the problem] affects [the

The Vision is NOT the document! Vision is the alignment the team views of the project and creating a shared clear understanding of the problem and its solution among all participants.

If this artifact is not used, there is a high risk that stakeholders and the development team will have different expectations. [what is the impact of the problem?] a successful solution would be [list some key benefits of a successful solution]

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