

Scrum for Agile Scrum Practitioners

GoSkills online course syllabus

Wednesday, May 15, 2024

Skill level	Lessons	Accredited by
Advanced	45	CPD
Pre-requisites	Video duration	Estimated study time
None	3h 56m	22h 30m for all materials
Instructor		
Ray Sheen		

Project Management Approaches

- 1 Project Management Methodology**
Agile/Scrum is a project management methodology. This means that it provides a set of tools and processes that can be used to organize and manage the project activities.
- 2 Sequential Methodology**
A sequential project management methodology is a traditional approach to project management. It minimizes risk, but this conservative approach can be lengthy and expensive.
- 3 Concurrent Methodology**
The concurrent project management methodology is a collaborative approach. It can significantly accelerate a project as compared to the sequential approach, but it is much more difficult to project manage.
- 4 Agile/Scrum Methodology**
The Agile/Scrum project management methodology is an iterative approach that requires fewer resources than other approaches.
- 5 Project Management Methodology Comparisons**
The three approaches presented are three very different ways of managing a project. Understanding the differences will enable a business to select the best approach for their projects.
- 6 Agile Approaches**
Agile is a set of principles. There are many project management methodologies that are incorporating these principles. Scrum is currently the most popular.

PMI-ACP Certification

- 7 PMI-ACP® Certification – Requirements and Application**
The Project Management Institute (PMI) offers a certification, Agile Certified Practitioner.

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PMI Agile Certified Practitioner Exam Preparation

The PMI-ACP® examination is a serious and difficult element of earning the PMI-ACP® credential. The 120 question, proctored exam must be completed within three hours.

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PMI-ACP® Agile Domains

The PMI-ACP® Agile domains are a summary of the Agile principles that will make up the body of knowledge tested on the PMI-ACP® exam.

10

PMI-ACP® Agile Tools

The PMI-ACP® Agile tools are a listing of the tools and techniques used by the various Agile methodologies to provide project management information and control. Many of these will be found in questions on the PMI-ACP® exam.

Agile/Scrum Elements

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Agile Culture

The Agile culture is a set of characteristics found in all the Agile methodologies. These characteristics are empowerment, adaptation, and a focus on performance.

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Agile/Scrum Precepts

The Agile/Scrum is a project management methodology that is in sharp contrast to traditional project management. That is because it starts with a different set of underlying precepts.

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Sprint – Scrum Process

The Agile/Scrum methodology is a structured project management methodology. It follows a prescribed process that includes Sprints and Scrums.

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Sprint – Scrum Meetings

Within the Agile/Scrum project management methodology there are a set of meetings that are used to plan and manage the process. Rather than analytical tools, this methodology relies heavily on the use of specific targeted meetings.

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Story Cards

Story Cards, also known as Product Backlog Items (PBIs) are the technique used for documenting project scope, quality requirements, estimates and priority of the deliverables in an Agile/Scrum project.

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Product Backlog

The product backlog is the prioritized list of project deliverables.

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Sprint – Scrum Team

The Scrum Team performs the project work conducted during a Sprint on an Agile/Scrum project.

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Scrum Master

The Scrum Master is the individual who is responsible for facilitating the Agile/Scrum Sprint process.

- 19 Product Owner**
The Product Owner role is the person on an Agile/Scrum project who is responsible for establishing and explaining the desired project scope.
- 20 Sprint Controls**
Sprint Controls are the project management tools that are used by the Scrum Master and Scrum Team to assess performance.

Process Steps

- 21 Step 0: Vision**
A clear goal or vision is essential to project success. That is as true with Agile/Scrum as with traditional projects.
- 22 Step 1: Preparing the Product Backlog**
Preparing the Product Backlog is the first step in the Agile/Scrum Sprint methodology. It includes creating and prioritizing all the Story Cards.
- 23 Step 2: Assign Scrum Team**
To do the work of the Sprint, a Scrum Team must be assigned.
- 24 Step 3: Sprint Planning**
The Sprint is initiated with a Sprint Planning Session that organizes the work, estimates the effort, and initializes the Scrum Board and Burn Down Chart.
- 25 Step 4: Sprint Execution**
Sprint execution is the actual work of the Scrum team during the Sprint to accomplish the tasks needed to complete each Story in the Sprint Backlog.
- 26 Step 5: Sprint Demonstration**
The Sprint Demonstration is the formal meeting where the Scrum Team demonstrates to the Product Owner the performance of each deliverable that was created during the Sprint.
- 27 Step 6: Backlog Refinement**
The Backlog Refinement is the update of the Product Backlog based upon what has been completed and what has been learned in a recently completed Sprint.
- 28 Step 7: Sprint Retrospective**
The Sprint Retrospective is a lessons learned meeting with a focus of identifying opportunities to improve the performance and management of the next Sprint.

Managing the Backlog

- 29 Requirements Management**
Project requirements management in an Agile/Scrum project is conducted using Story Cards and Backlogs. The list of requirements is variable and is not finalized until the end of the project.

- 30 Stakeholder Engagement**
Stakeholder Engagement is the effort by the Product Owner to communicate with all affected stakeholders in order to identify potential requirements and provide project status.
- 31 Writing Story Cards**
The Product Owner writes the story cards, which document the requested scope of an Agile/Scrum project.
- 32 Prioritizing the Backlog**
The Product Owner must regularly prioritize the Story Cards that make up the Product Backlog and at the beginning of a Sprint he or she must prioritize the Story Cards selected for the Sprint Backlog.
- 33 Release Planning**
Release planning allows the Product Owner to manage the rollout of capability in order to obtain feedback and assess progress.

Managing the Sprint

- 34 Self-Organizing Teams**
Scrum Teams do not rely on assigned project management roles, rather the team organizes and manages itself.
- 35 Sprint Planning – Part 1**
The first portion of the Sprint Planning meeting consists of selecting the Sprint Backlog and clarifying Stories.
- 36 Sprint Planning – Part 2**
The second part of the Sprint Planning meeting is the time when detailed planning takes place by the Scrum Team and the Sprint is actually initialized.
- 37 Scrum Meetings**
During a Sprint, the Scrum Team meets daily at a Scrum Meeting to provide status on progress.
- 38 Removing Roadblocks**
Roadblocks are impediments that prevent the Scrum Team from completing Stories and tasks. The Scrum Master is charged with removing or creating a workaround for the Roadblocks.
- 39 Sprint Demonstration Planning**
Sprint Demonstration Planning ensures that the Sprint Demo meeting appropriately reflects the work accomplished by the Scrum Team.

Managing the Agile/Scrum Methodology

- 40 Role of Management**
Agile/Scrum is an organizational approach to project management and requires buy-in from senior management to be effective.

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Organizational Alignment

Organizational alignment is the activity needed to ensure the systems and processes within the organization support the Agile/Scrum methodology and do not undermine it.

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Strategic Alignment

Agile/Scrum projects are often used to implement both product line strategy and operational strategy. They can be used with customer projects – but there are challenges with that approach.

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Project Selection

Senior management also has the role of selecting projects that are suitable for the Agile/Scrum methodology.

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Agile/Scrum Challenges

When implementing Agile/Scrum, there are several process and project challenges that most organizations encounter and must be addressed.

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Agile/Scrum Failure Points

There are common reasons for why an Agile/Scrum implementation initiative will fail. Awareness of these failure points reduces the likelihood that an organization will fall prey to one of these.

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