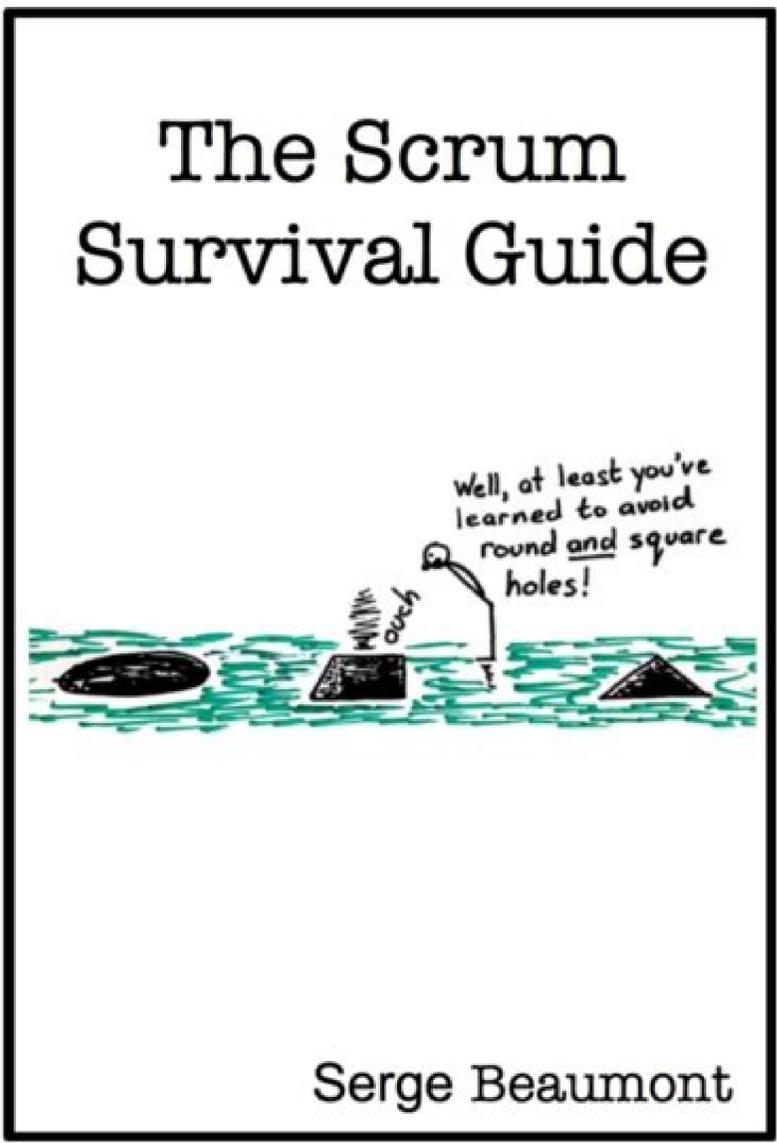
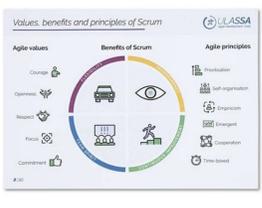
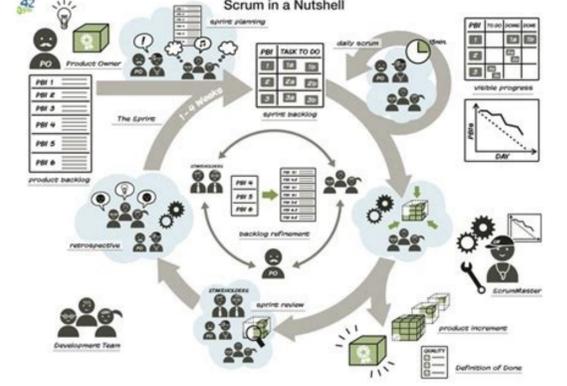


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Role	Artifacts	Meetings	SCRUM CHEAT SHEET
<b>Scrum Team</b>	<b>Product Backlog - PB</b>	<b>Sprint Planning - Sp</b> (1/First Half)	<b>Estimating</b>
<b>Product Owner (PO)</b>	<b>Sprint Backlog - SB</b>	<b>Daily Scrum</b>	<b>User Stories</b>
<b>Scrum Master (SM)</b>	<b>Burndown Chart - BC</b>	<b>Sprint Review</b>	<b>Backlog</b>
<b>Development Team</b>	<b>Release Backlog - RB</b>	<b>Sprint Retrospective</b>	<b>Ready for Backlog</b>
			<b>Done</b>

Period of work in software development according to the Scrum method. It has been suggested that this article be merged into Scrum (software development). (Discuss) Proposed since July 2022. In scrum and other agile software development frameworks, a sprint is a repeatable fixed time-box during which a "Done" product of the highest possible value is created. Sprint lies at the core of the Scrum agile methodology and can be thought of as an event which wraps all other Scrum events like Daily Scrums, Scrum Review and Sprint Retrospective. Like all of scrum events, Sprint also has a maximum duration. Usually, a Sprint lasts for one month or less.[1] Usually, daily meetings are held to discuss the progress of the project undertaken and any difficulty faced by any team member of the team while implementing the project. The outcome of the sprint is a deliverable, albeit with some increments. The scrum is used for projects like Web Technology or development of a product for the new market, i.e. the product with many requirements or fast-changing requirement.[2] History Sprint (Scrum) came into existence during early 1990s when Ken Schwaber was working with Mike Smith and Chris Martin, and Jeff Sutherland was working with Jeff McKenna.[1] In 1995, Ken Schwaber and Jeff Sutherland presented Scrum at OOPSLA conference [3] Values The key feature of Sprint is its fixed time-frame. In the beginning of the Sprint, some goals are defined which are then worked upon and carefully reviewed throughout the sprint. If review implies any deviations in the product, then adjustments are made as soon as possible to control further deviation. Sprint thus takes as input "Sprint Backlog" and gives an incremental deliverable version of the product as the output. To accomplish this, Sprint employs transparency, inspection and adaptation as its basic values. Transparency ensures that all the stakeholders have a common understanding of what is considered "done". Inspection and Adaptation help control any deviations so that at the end of the sprint, a maximum value product is delivered. Immediately after the conclusion of previous Sprint, next Sprint follows.[1] Terminologies Sprint works in conjunction with Sprint Backlog, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review and other such events.[1] Product Owner Product Owner is responsible for product's current state of development and for maximizing the product's value. Product Owner can be one person, even if they represent a committee.[1] Their job includes: Maintaining items in Product Backlog. Assigning order to items in Backlog. Ensuring that items in Product Backlog are clear to the Development Team.[1] Development Team The development team is responsible for the implementation of the articles in Sprint Backlog. Although several members of the development team may specialize in different areas, the development team as a whole is responsible for the development of functionality.[1] Product Backlog Sprint Backlog refers to a subset of Product Backlog that is selected for a Sprint along with its delivery plan. Based on the items in the Sprint Backlog, the Development Team decides how they will create a "Done" product.[1] Daily Scrum Daily Scrum is a fixed time, fixed place event that allows Development Team to synchronize and plan work for the next 24 hours based on the amount of work done since the last Daily Scrum.[1] During Daily Scrum, Development Team members explain: What did I do yesterday that helped towards Sprint Goal? What am I going to do today towards my Sprint Goal? What Impediments I see towards accomplishing my Sprint Goal? Daily Scrum usually lasts for 15 minutes, but can be followed by other meetings for detailed discussions. Sprint Review Sprint Review is scheduled after the sprint ends. The team and stakeholders inspect the amount of work done. The Product Owner adapts the Product Backlog if necessary.[1] Sprint review is one inspect-and-adapt opportunity at the end of each sprint.[4] Sprint Retrospective Sprint Retrospective is used to analyze what went right in the Sprint and what could be improved upon. The Scrum Team examines the process used to build that increment. This Retrospective feedback helps improve the process in Sprints to follow. Sprint retrospective is one inspect-and-adapt opportunity at the end of each sprint.[4] Process Flow An idea to create a system initiates the Scrum project. At first, the vision may be ambiguous, but as the project evolves, team members start getting a clear picture of the desired system. The role of Product Owner is to frame the strategy, together with Product Backlog and deliver the vision project. A prioritized Product Backlog is then created where Core functionality is assigned the highest priority. Additional features, however, can be left for the incremental product. The key objective now is to translate this prioritized list into "Done" product.[5] Every Sprint starts with a Sprint Planning Meeting and lasts for 30 days or less. In the meeting, prioritized items from Product Backlog are discussed amongst the development team, Scrum Master and the Product Owner. Development Team then discusses and presents their views regarding the feasibility of the tasks. Once decided, finalized tasks are then discussed and assigned to Development Team members. This is followed by the second phase of the meeting, which only constitutes Development Team where the team discusses the plan of work.[5] Daily Scrums are held where the team discusses current state of the work and any impediments they encountered. Quick adjustments are made if deviations are observed.[5] At the end of the Sprint, Team, Scrum Master and Product Owner review the Sprint and plan accordingly for the next one. See also Scrum Software development process Software project management Agile software development References ^ a b c d e f g h i j Ken Schwaber, Jeff Sutherland, "The Scrum Guide" (PDF). Scrum.org. Retrieved May 25, 2018. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: uses authors parameter (link) ^ Cohn, Mike; Ford, Doris (June 1, 2003). "Introducing An Agile Process to an Organization". IEEE Computer. 36 (6): 74–78. doi:10.1109/MC.2003.1204378. ^ "SPLASH 2016 OOPSLA - SPLASH 2016". 2016.splashcon.org. Retrieved 2016-09-22. ^ Rubin, Kenneth (2012). Essential Scrum. A Practical Guide to the Most Popular Agile Process. Addison-Wesley (published 2013). p. 375. ISBN 978-0-13-704329-3. ^ a b c Schwaber, Ken. Agile Project Management with Scrum. Redmond, Wash. : Microsoft Press, c2004. ISBN 073561993X. External links SCRUM: An extension pattern language for hyperproductive software development Retrieved from " Scrum is a framework for developing and sustaining complex products. This Guide contains the definition of Scrum. This definition consists of Scrum's roles, events, artifacts, and the rules that bind them together. Ken Schwaber and Jeff Sutherland developed Scrum; the Scrum Guide is written and provided by them. Together, they stand behind the Scrum Guide. Share Your Ideas! If you have ideas for improving the website or the Scrum Guide itself, please share them! You may do so by sending a message to our support e-mail. Share an idea Nexus is a framework that drives to the heart of scaling by minimizing cross-team dependencies and integration issues. Do you have feedback or ideas on how to improve the Nexus Guide? Let us know. Scrum is used for the development, delivery and maintenance of complex products (complex products) (framework) [1]. . 最初著重於軟體開發，之後已被應用於其他領域，包括研究、銷售、營銷和其他先進技術領域。 一個 Scrum 團隊建議為十名成員的團隊而設計的，他們以迭代[2] (iterative) 與增量[3] (incremental) 式的方式交付工作，每個迭代稱作 Sprint。一個 Sprint 的時間不超過一個月，通常是兩星期。Scrum 團隊在每個 Sprint 都專注在唯一一個共同目標 (Sprint Goal)，每天每日 Scrum 團隊中的開發人員 (Developers) 都檢視朝向這共同目標的進度，和調整當下的計畫。在 Sprint 結束時，團隊會進行 Sprint 審查 (Sprint Review) 視利害關係人 (Stakeholders) 一起檢視當下的結果與調整計畫，這是互相資訊交流的機會。最後，團隊會進行 Sprint 回顧 (Sprint Retrospective) 來持續改善。 提及 1986年，竹內弘高 (Hirotaka Takeuchi) 和野中郁次郎 (Ikujiro Nonaka) 在其1986年的《哈佛商業評論》文章「The New New Product Development Game」中，闡述了一種新的整體性的方法，該方法能提高商業新產品開發的速度和靈活性；[4] 文章中在產品開發的商業下引入了術語 scrum，他們將這種新的整體性方法與橄欖球相比較，前者各種球相互撞擊，並且由一個球員能團隊在不同的階段完成整個過程，而團隊「作為一個整體前進，把球傳來傳去」。他們到來自汽車、照片機器、計算機和印刷機等產業的業例進行研究。1991年，Peter DeGrace 和 Leslie Hulet Stahl 在《Wicked Problems, Righteous Solutions》[5]一書中將這種方法稱為 scrum，引用在竹內弘高和 野中郁次郎的文章中提到的 scrum 術語。1990年代初，肯·施瓦伯 (Ken Schwaber) 在其公司 Advanced Development Methods [6] 使用了一種方法，這種方法後來發展為 Scrum。同時，傑夫·薩瑟蘭 (Jeff Sutherland) 在 Easel 公司開發了一種類似的方法，並使用單個詞 scrum 來代表這方法。[7] 1995年，在奧斯汀舉辦的OOPSLA '95上，薩瑟蘭和施瓦伯聯合發表了論文首次提出了Scrum概念。施瓦伯和薩瑟蘭在接下的幾年裡合作，將上述的文章，他們的經驗，以及業界的最佳實踐融合起來，形成我們現在所知的Scrum。2001年，肯·施瓦伯 (Ken Schwaber) 與麥克·比實 (Mike Beedle) 合著了《敏捷軟體開發-使用Scrum過程》[8]一書，介紹了Scrum方法。2002年，肯·施瓦伯 (Ken Schwaber) 與 Mike Cohn、Esther Derby 共同建立了 Scrum 聯盟 (Scrum Alliance)[9] 並建立了 Certified Scrum 認證系列。2009年末，肯·施瓦伯 (Ken Schwaber) 離開了 Scrum 聯盟 (Scrum Alliance)，創立了 Scrum.org [10]。該機構負責監督並行的 Professional Scrum 認證系列。[11][12][13] 自2009年以來，肯·施瓦伯 (Ken Schwaber) 和 傑夫·薩瑟蘭 (Jeff Sutherland) 已發布並更新了名為《Scrum 指南》(Scrum Guide)[14]的公共文件。該版本已被修訂6次，當前版本為2020年11月。2020年5月，傑夫·薩瑟蘭 (Jeff Sutherland) 在2006年創立的 ScrumInc 公司，開始教授「Scrum Inc 認證系列」[15] Scrum的特性 Scrum過程 Scrum是一個包括了一系列實踐和預定義角色的過程骨架。



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