

1) Envisioning

The Goal: The core team agrees on the value of a project, the constraints, and the initial needs.

Key Steps:

- * Create an elevator statement or review existing
- * List constraints in a focus matrix
- * Create initial product backlog
- * Understand project well enough to research support needed in each functional area



Outputs:

- * Elevator statement
- * Focus matrix
- * Initial backlog with "light" stories
- * Items to research by area

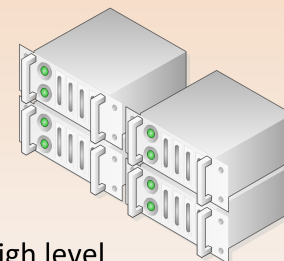
Tip: Create an elevator statement for each group that receives value

2) Foundation Design

The Goal: Get everything ready for development

Key Steps:

- * Verify environments (architecture) will support the project
- * Set-up test system, build system, project tracking
- * Solidify documentation needs



Outputs:

- * Architectural runway
- * Environments ready
- * Documentation plan
- * Key risks known
- * Understand user interaction at a high level
- * Layout sprint structure, number of sprints
- * Backlog prioritized

Tip: Lack of environments is the most common reason for project delay. Request your environments ASAP.

3) Release Planning

The Goal: Deliver a project/release plan to stakeholders

Key Steps:

- * Discuss each story as a team
- * Understand story value and risk
- * Prioritize stories for tech risk
- * Estimate stories in story points
- * Load stories into the framework
- * Identify stories previously missed

	Sprint 2 6/28 - 7/9	Sprint 3 7/19 - 7/23	Sprint 4 7/26 - 8/6
Can deliver 32 points	Can deliver 32 points	Can deliver 32 points	Can deliver 32 points
Place item for bid	5 Contact Seller	1 PayPal Support	
Search for auctions	3 Mark a posting	2 Trend Reporting	
View seller feedback	3 Retract my bid	3 Auction suggestions	
Record seller feedback	8 Auction engine	8 Personalization	
Bid on auctions	8 Customize toolbar	5 Auto auctions	

Outputs:

- * An enhanced backlog
- * A project/release plan
- * Consistent understanding

Tip: The customer can send a light overview of each story to the team in advance of the release planning session.

NOTE: This phase is skipped when we can only envision enough requirements for one sprint.

4) Sprint Planning

The Goal: Plan the sprint in detail. Verify the work will fit within team member availability before starting (commit).

Key Steps:

- * Team designs stories in detail
- * Team identifies/ estimates tasks
- * Estimates are compared to availability
- * If the work fits, the sprint begins



Outputs:

- * Detailed tasks for the sprint
- * An agreed upon sequence for building the stories in
- * A team commitment that they are 90% sure the work they agreed to can be completed
- * Detailed acceptance criteria for each story
- * Team defines what "done" will mean for the sprint

Tip: UX can outline story screens in advance of an sprint planning session.

5) Construction Sprint

The Goal: Deliver a working subset of code that is production ready.

Key Steps:

- * Write functional tests
- * Code/unit test each story
- * Functionally test each story
- * Customer acceptance for each story
- * 15 minute daily status review
- * Backlog grooming
- * Pre-work for next sprint
- * Code review



Outputs:

- * Completed stories ("done")
- * Complete sprint documentation
- * An updated velocity

Tip: Have Dev and QA agree on build sequence before the sprint starts.

6) Adapting in Between Sprints

The Goal: Adjust to project discoveries and determine which stories to take into the next sprint planning session

Key Steps:

- * Review/update velocity
- * Review changes made to backlog
- * Prioritize and estimate new stories
- * Assign stories to next sprint
- * Demo to stakeholders
- * Sprint retrospective



Outputs:

- * An updated plan for the next sprint, a list of stories to take into sprint planning, a list of items to improve

Tip: Have leads meet with the PO throughout the project to envision the next sprint.