

1. write Agile Manifesto?

Ans: **The 4 Core Values of the Agile Manifesto**

1. Individuals and interactions over processes and tools

- Focus on people and communication rather than rigid systems or software tools.
- Good collaboration and teamwork drive project success.

2. Working software over comprehensive documentation

- Deliver functional software frequently rather than spending too much time on lengthy documents.
- Documentation is useful, but delivering value through working software is more important.

3. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation

- Engage customers throughout the development process to adapt to changing needs.
- Building partnerships is better than just following a fixed contract.

4. Responding to change over following a plan

- Embrace change and adapt quickly instead of sticking strictly to a predefined plan.
- Flexibility ensures the final product meets current needs, not outdated assumptions

The 12 Principles of the Agile Manifesto

1. **Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.**
2. **Welcome changing requirements, even late in development.** Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
3. **Deliver working software frequently**, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference for shorter timescales.
4. **Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.**
5. **Build projects around motivated individuals.** Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
6. **The most efficient and effective method of conveying information** to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
7. **Working software is the primary measure of progress.**
8. **Agile processes promote sustainable development.** The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
9. **Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.**
10. **Simplicity**—the art of maximizing the amount of work not done—is essential.

11. The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
12. At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly

2. Write minimum 40 User stories and their Acceptance Criteria along with their BV and CP?

Ans: SPRINT-1

User Story No: 1	Tasks: 2	Priority: HIGHEST
AS A DELIVERY BOY		
I WANT TO REGISTER IN SCRUM FOODS SO THAT I CAN DELIVER ORDERS		
BV: 500	CP: 02	
ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA		
Registration Screen		
Text Boxes for User Name, Password, Nation ID, Mobile No, Email, Address, Phone Number.		
Click on Register Button.		
Send Successful Notification to the user		

User Story No: 02	Tasks: 2	Priority: HIGHEST
As a As a Delivery Boy, I want to log in to the app so that I can access my dashboard		
BV: 200		CP: 2
Acceptance Criteria :		
Login screen; validate credentials; redirect to dashboard on success		

User Story No: 3	Tasks:2	Priority: HIGHEST
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As a Delivery Boy, I want to view my assigned orders so that I know which ones to deliver	
BV: 500	CP: 3
Acceptance Criteria : Display assigned orders in tabular form; include order ID, address, delivery time	

User Story No: 4	Tasks:2	Priority: HIGHEST
As a Delivery Boy, I want to update the delivery status so that the customer knows their order progress.		
BV: 500	CP: 3	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Status dropdown (Picked, On the Way, Delivered); real-time update in the system		

User Story No: 5	Tasks:2	Priority: HIGHEST
As a Delivery Boy, I want to view the customer’s delivery address on a map so that I can reach easily.		
BV: 500	CP: 2	
ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA		
Google Map integration showing delivery route and address.		

User Story No: 6	Tasks:2	Priority: LOW
As a Delivery Boy, I want to receive a push notification for new assigned orders		
BV: 50		CP: 1
Acceptance Criteria :		
Notification system integrated with backend assignment updates		

User Story No:7	Tasks:2	Priority: LOW
As a Delivery Boy, I want to mark an order as delivered so that the order is closed		
BV: 50	CP: 1	
Acceptance Criteria :		
“Mark as Delivered” button updates backend and sends confirmation to customer		

User Story No: 8	Tasks:2	Priority: MEDIUM
As a Delivery Boy, I want to view my delivery history so that I can track completed deliveries		
BV: 100	CP: 2	

Acceptance Criteria :

Table listing past orders with date/time and payment status

User Story No: 9	Tasks:2	Priority: HIGH
As a Delivery Boy, I want to contact the customer from the app so that I can clarify delivery issues.		
BV: 200	CP: 3	
Acceptance Criteria : Select Reports		
“Call” or “Message” button available on delivery screen		

User Story No: 10	Tasks: 03	Priority: High
As a Delivery Boy, I want to update my profile details so that my contact information stays current..		
BV: 200	CP: 03	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Profile edit screen; validation; update confirmation		

Sprint-2

User Story No: 11	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As a Restaurant Owner, I want to register my restaurant so that I can receive customer orders		
BV: 100	CP: 03	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Registration form with restaurant details; verification email sent		

User Story No: 12	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Restaurant Owner, I want to log in to my account so that I can manage orders		
BV: 200	CP: 02	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Login page; validation; error messages for incorrect credentials		

User Story No: 13	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
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As a Restaurant Owner, I want to view orders so that I can see order lists	
BV: 100	CP: 03
Acceptance Criteria : Orders displayed in tabular form with order details	

User Story No: 14	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Restaurant Owner, I want to update the order status to “Preparing” or “Ready for Pickup”.		
BV: 200	CP: 02	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Dropdown to change order status; updates visible to delivery boy and customer		

User Story No: 15	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As a Restaurant Owner, I want to add new food items to my menu		
BV: 100	CP: 03	

Acceptance Criteria : Add Item form with name, price, image; item visible after saving

User Story No: 16	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Restaurant Owner, I want to update or delete food items		
BV: 200	CP: 02	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Edit and delete options with confirmation pop-up		

User Story No: 17	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As a Restaurant Owner, I want to view daily sales reports		
BV: 100	CP: 03	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Display total orders, revenue, and top-selling items		

User Story No: 18	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
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As a Restaurant Owner, I want to respond to customer reviews	
BV: 200	CP: 02
Acceptance Criteria : Review list with reply box; responses stored and visible publicly	

User Story No: 19	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As a Restaurant Owner, I want to update restaurant details (address, hours)		
BV: 100		CP: 03
Acceptance Criteria :		
Editable form; save confirmation message		

User Story No: 20	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Restaurant Owner, I want to upload restaurant images for display		
BV: 200	CP: 02	

Acceptance Criteria : Upload section; image preview; stored in gallery.
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Sprint-3

User Story No: 21	Tasks: 02	Priority: Highest
As a Customer, I want to register so that I can order food		
BV: 500	CP: 08	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Registration form with validation; success message		

User Story No: 22	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Customer, I want to log in to the platform so that I can access my account		
BV: 200	CP: 02	

Acceptance Criteria : Login with validation; incorrect password message
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User Story No: 23	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As a Customer, I want to browse restaurants by cuisine and rating		
BV: 100	CP: 03	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Filter and sort options; display restaurant cards		

User Story No: 24	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Customer, I want to view a restaurant's menu		
BV: 200	CP: 02	

Acceptance Criteria : Menu page showing item name, image, price
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User Story No: 25	Tasks: 02	Priority: Highest
As a Customer, I want to add food items to my cart		
BV: 500	CP: 03	
Acceptance Criteria :		
“Add to Cart” button adds item; cart updates dynamically		

User Story No: 26	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Customer, I want to place an order and make payment		
BV: 200	CP: 02	

Acceptance Criteria : Order summary; payment integration; confirmation message

User Story No: 27	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As a Customer, I want to track my order in real-time		
BV: 100	CP: 03	
Acceptance Criteria : Live status updates (“Preparing,” “Out for Delivery,” etc.)		

User Story No: 28	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Customer, I want to rate and review delivered orders		
BV: 500	CP: 08	
Acceptance Criteria : Rating (1–5 stars); optional comment; submission confirmation		

User Story No: 29	Tasks: 02	Priority: Highest
As a Customer, I want to view my order history.		
BV: 500		CP: 08
Acceptance Criteria : List of past orders with date, items, and total.		

User Story No: 30	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As a Customer, I want to cancel an order before it's prepared		
BV: 200		CP: 02
Acceptance Criteria : Cancel Order” button active until preparation begins		

Sprint-4

User Story No: 31	Tasks: 02	Priority: Highest
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As an Admin, I want to approve or reject new restaurant registrations	
BV: 500	CP: 08
Acceptance Criteria : Admin dashboard showing pending approvals; buttons for approve/reject. 32.	

User Story No: 32	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As an Admin, I want to manage all users (add, edit, delete)		
BV: 200	CP: 02	
Acceptance Criteria :		
CRUD operations for all user types		

User Story No: 33	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
s an Admin, I want to view all orders across restaurants		

BV: 200	CP: 03
Acceptance Criteria : Table showing order details, customer, restaurant, delivery boy	

User Story No: 34	Tasks: 02	Priority:Medium
As an Admin, I want to generate reports of revenue and orders		
BV: 200	CP: 02	
Acceptance Criteria : Charts and downloadable reports		

User Story No: 35	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As an Admin, I want to manage delivery boys (add, assign, deactivate)		
BV: 500	CP: 08	

Acceptance Criteria : CRUD operations; assign delivery boys to restaurants

User Story No: 36	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As an Admin, I want to set promotional offers for restaurants		
BV: 500	CP: 08	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Add/edit offer form; apply discounts automatically		

User Story No: 37	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As an Admin, I want to monitor application logs for errors		
BV: 100	CP: 02	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Log viewer showing date, user, action, and error details.		

User Story No: 38	Tasks: 02	Priority: Medium
As an Admin, I want to send notifications to all users		
BV: 200	CP: 02	
Acceptance Criteria :		
Notification creation screen; sends alerts to registered users		

User Story No: 39	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
As an Admin, I want to suspend inactive restaurants or delivery accounts		
BV: 500	CP: 08	
Acceptance Criteria :		
active/inactive status; confirmation message		

User Story No: 40	Tasks: 02	Priority: High
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As an Admin, I want to manage customer feedback and complaints	
BV: 500	CP: 08
Acceptance Criteria : Feedback dashboard; reply and resolution options	

3. What is epic? Write 2 epics?

Ans: EPIC: An Epic is a large user story or a big feature that cannot be completed in a single sprint

Epic ID: EP-01

Epic Name: User Registration and Authentication.

Description: This epic covers the registration and login functionality for Customers, Delivery Boys, and Restaurant Owners. It ensures secure authentication, profile management, and user validation.

Business Value (BV):500

Complexity Points (CP):08

Epic ID: EP-02

Epic Name: Order Management System

Description: This epic handles the complete order flow — from order placement by the customer, acceptance by restaurant, assignment to delivery boy, tracking, and delivery confirmation.

Business Value (BV):500

Complexity Points (CP):13

4. What is the difference between BV and CP?

Ans:

BV(Business Value): High business value (main feature), but complex to develop

CP(Complexity points): Low business value, and easy to develop.

Aspect	BV (Business value)	CP (complexity points)
Definition	BV shows how important or valuable a feature is to the business or stakeholders	CP shows how difficult or time-consuming it is for developers to implement the feature
Estimated By	Stakeholders or Product Owner (because they know business priorities).	Development Team (because they understand the technical effort).
Purpose	Helps prioritize which features should be done first (high BV → high priority).	Helps the team understand how much work is involved (for sprint planning and capacity)
Measured In	Scrum Currency Notes (e.g., ₹1000, ₹500, ₹100, ₹50, ₹20, ₹10).	Story/Complexity Points (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 20, 40, 100).
Represents	Business Importance or Impact	Technical Effort / Complexity
Assigned By	Client / Stakeholder / Product Owner	Scrum Developers / Technical Team
Example	Deciding priority of what to deliver first.	Deciding how much can be done in one sprint.

5. Explain about Sprint ?

Ans: Sprint:- A Sprint is a fixed time period (called a *time-box*) during which a Scrum Team works to complete a specific set of tasks or user stories from the product backlog.

Typical Sprint Duration

- Usually lasts 1 to 4 weeks (most teams prefer 2 weeks)
- Sprint Cycle

Step	Activity	Description
1. Sprint Planning	The team and Product Owner select user stories from the Product Backlog to complete in this sprint.	Sprint Goal is defined, and tasks are created
2. Daily Scrum (Daily Stand-up)	A 15-minute daily meeting where team members share updates: • What I did yesterday • What I'll do today • Any blockers	Keeps the team aligned and identifies issues early
3.Sprint Review	At the end of the sprint, the team demonstrates the completed work to stakeholders.	Feedback is collected to improve or refine features

4.Sprint Retrospective	The Scrum Team reflects on what went well, what didn't, and how to improve in the next sprint	Focuses on process improvement and teamwork
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Sprint Goal:

- **A clear objective that defines the purpose of the sprint.**
- **Example: Sprint-1 Goal: Implement Delivery Boy Registration & Restaurant Order View.**
- **Duration: 2 weeks**
- **Deliverables: Working registration screen + order list table.**

6. Explain Product backlog and sprint back log?

- **1. Product Backlog**
- **Definition:**
- **The Product Backlog is a master list of all features, requirements, enhancements, and fixes that are needed in the product.**
It is maintained by the **Product Owner** and serves as the **single source of truth** for everything that might be built in the product
- **2. Sprint Backlog**
- **Definition:**
- **The Sprint Backlog is a subset of the Product Backlog — it contains only those user stories that the Scrum Team commits to complete in the current sprint.**
It is created during the **Sprint Planning Meeting**.
- **Key Difference Between Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog:**

Aspect	Product Backlog	Sprint Backlog
Definition	Complete list of all features to be developed in the product.	Subset of Product Backlog items selected for one sprint
Prepared By	Product Owner	Scrum Team (during Sprint Planning)
Scope	Covers the entire project	Covers only one sprint
Purpose	To plan and prioritize all requirements	To execute sprint work efficiently

7.What is an Impediments Log?

Ans: Definition:

An Impediments Log is a document or tracker used in Scrum to record and monitor all the challenges, blockers, or obstacles that prevent the Scrum Team from completing their work smoothly during a sprint.

These issues are called impediments, and they can slow down or stop progress if not addressed quickly.

Purpose of the Impediments Log:

- To identify, track, and resolve issues systematically.
- To help the Scrum Master remove obstacles that affect the team's performance.
- To maintain transparency of project risks and challenges.
- To ensure continuous improvement by analyzing recurring problems.

Example: Impediments for Scrum Foods Project.

ID	Date Raised	Description of Impediment	Raised By	Impact on Sprin	Status	Action Taken / Owner
IMP-01	04-Nov-2025	Database server downtime caused delay in user registration testing	Developer	Testing delayed by 1 day.	Resolved	IT team restarted and optimized the server
IMP-02	05-Nov-2025	API integration between Restaurant module and Order module failed	Developer	Order view functionality blocked	In Progress	Scrum Master assigned API specialist to debug issue

8. Explain Velocity of the Team?

Ans: The Velocity of the Team is one of the most practical and important Agile metrics used to measure team performance and forecast future work.

Definition:

Velocity is the amount of work a Scrum Team completes in a single sprint, measured in Story Points (or Complexity Points — CP).

Velocity = The total number of story points completed in one sprint

Let's say your Scrum Foods team completes these user stories in Sprint-1:

User Story	ID	Description	Story Points (CP)	Status
US-01		Delivery Boy Registration	2	Done
US-02		Restaurant View Orders	2	Done
US-03		Customer Login	3	Done
US-04		Payment Gateway	3	Not Completed

👉 **Completed Story Points = $2 + 2 + 3 = 7$**

So, the Velocity = 7 Story Points for Sprint-1.

How Velocity is Used:

- 1. Measure Team Performance:**
 - It shows how much work the team can typically complete in one sprint.
- 2. Forecast Future Sprints:**
 - If a team's average velocity is 7 points per sprint, and 28 points of work remain,
→ It will take approximately 4 sprints ($28 \div 7$) to complete the work.
- 3. Plan Sprint Capacity:**
 - Helps the team select a realistic number of user stories for the next sprint.
- 4. Identify Improvements:**
 - If velocity decreases, it may indicate impediments or overcommitment.
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5. Example Velocity Chart (for 4 Sprints):

Sprint	Story Points Committed	Story Points Completed	Velocity
Sprint-1	10	7	7
Sprint-2	9	8	8
Sprint-3	8	7	7
Sprint-4	10	9	9

6. Average Velocity = $(7 + 8 + 7 + 9) / 4 = 7.75 \approx 8$ Story Points

9. Draw Sprint Burn Charts n Product Burn Down Charts?

Ans: Sprint Burn down chart:

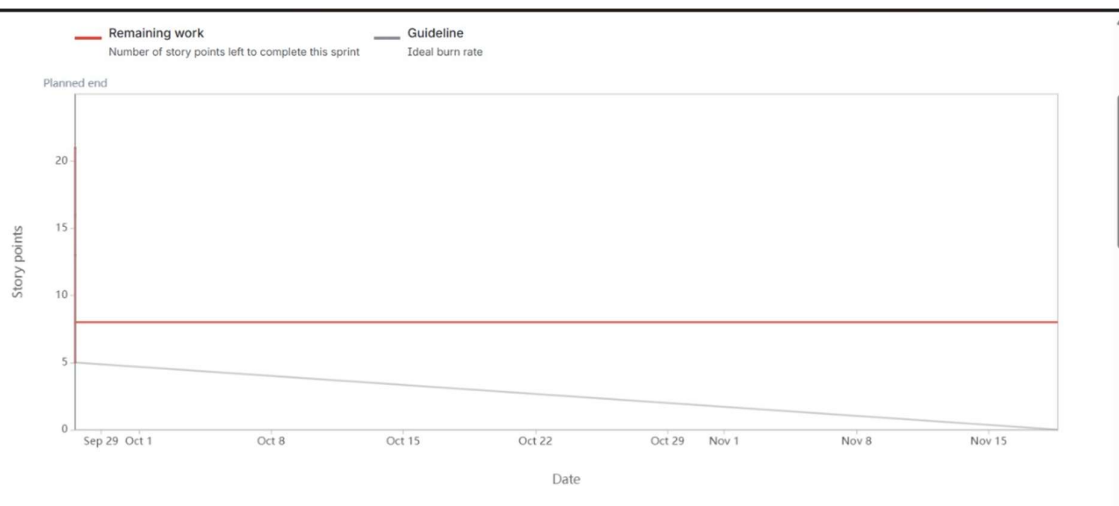
A Sprint Burndown Chart is a visual graph used in Scrum to show how much work remains in the sprint day by day. It helps the team track progress and predict whether they will complete the planned work by the end of the sprint

Benefits

- Easy visual tracking
- Encourages accountability
- Detects deviations early
- Improves sprint planning accuracy

Purpose of Sprint Burndown Chart

- Shows **actual progress vs. planned progress**
- Helps identify **delays, bottlenecks, or scope creep**
- Provides **quick transparency** for Scrum Team & stakeholders
- Helps in **daily stand-ups** to discuss tasks and impediments



10.Explain about Product Grooming ?

Ans: product Grooming (also called Backlog Refinement) is the regular process of reviewing, updating, and prioritizing the items in the Product Backlog.

The goal is to make sure that the backlog always contains clear, well-defined, and properly prioritized user stories that are ready for the next sprint

Who Participates:

- **Product Owner (PO)** – Leads the session, clarifies business needs, and sets priorities.
- **Scrum Master** – *Facilitates the meeting and ensures it stays focused.*
- **Development Team** – Estimates complexity (CP) and provides technical insights.
- **Business Analyst (if present)** – Refines requirements and acceptance criteria.

Objectives of Product Grooming:

1. Review existing backlog items — check if they are still valid or need changes.
2. Add new user stories as per new requirements.
3. Prioritize user stories based on Business Value (BV) and importance.
4. Estimate story points (CP) — using planning poker or team discussion.
5. Split large stories (Epics) into smaller, manageable user stories.
6. Ensure each story is “Ready” for selection in the next sprint.

Example (Scrum Foods Project):

User Story ID	Description	BV	CP	Status After Grooming	Action Taken
US-01	Delivery Boy Registration	500	8	Ready	Added validation criteria
US-02	Restaurant View Orders	200	5	Ready	Acceptance criteria updated
US-03	Customer Login	500	8	Ready	Story clarified and estimated
US-04	Payment Gateway	500	8	Needs Clarification	PO to confirm payment partner

Benefits of Product Grooming:

- Keeps the **backlog clean, organized, and prioritized**.
- Ensures **clarity** of user stories before sprint planning.
- Improves **team understanding** of upcoming work.
- Helps in **accurate estimation** and **better sprint planning**.
- Reduces confusion during sprint execution.

11. Explain the roles of Scrum Master and Product Owner?

Ans: Product Owner (PO).

The Product Owner represents the voice of the customer or business.

They are responsible for defining what needs to be built, prioritizing the work, and ensuring the product delivers maximum business value

Key Responsibilities:

Responsibility	Description
Define Product Vision	Creates and communicates the overall vision and goals of the product.
Manage Product Backlog	Creates, prioritizes, and refines the Product Backlog based on business needs.
Set Priorities (BV)	Decides which features bring the most value to the business and must be done first.
Clarify Requirements	Works with stakeholders and development team to ensure each story is well understood.
Accept or Reject Work	Reviews completed user stories and ensures they meet the acceptance criteria.

Stakeholder Communication	Acts as the bridge between stakeholders (clients, management) and the Scrum Team
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Example (Scrum Foods Project):

- Product Owner decides that “**Order Management**” has higher business value than “**User Profile Update.**”
- PO ensures that the **user stories** related to orders are built first in Sprint-1

2. Scrum Master (SM):

The Scrum Master is the servant leader and process coach for the Scrum Team. Their job is to ensure the team follows Scrum principles, removes impediments, and continuously improves

Key Responsibilities:

Responsibility	Description
Facilitate Scrum Ceremonies	Organizes and facilitates Daily Stand-ups, Sprint Planning, Review, and Retrospective
Remove Impediments	Identifies and helps resolve any blockers that affect team progress
Coach the Team	Ensures everyone understands and follows Scrum values and practices
Protect the Team	Shields the team from external interruptions and distractions.
Improve Team Performance	Encourages continuous improvement and helps maintain a sustainable pace
Support Product Owner	Assists the PO in backlog management and ensures effective communication with the team.

Example (Scrum Foods Project):

- Scrum Master helps the team when the **API integration fails** (Impediment).
- Facilitates a quick discussion to assign the right person to fix it.
- Ensures the sprint continues smoothly without delay

Key Difference Between Scrum Master and Product Owner:

Aspect	Product owner	Scrum Master
Focus	What to build	How to build effectively
Goal	Maximize product business value	

		Ensure smooth Scrum process
Responsibilities	Manage backlog, set priorities, accept work	Facilitate process, remove blockers, coach team
Interaction	Works with stakeholders and customers	Works with development team and PO
Authority	Owens the product vision and backlog	No authority over product decisions

12. Explain all Meetings Conducted in Scrum Project?

Ans: Scrum defines five main meetings (also called Scrum Ceremonies) that ensure communication, transparency, and continuous improvement throughout the project.

1. Sprint Planning Meeting

Purpose:

To plan what work will be done in the upcoming sprint and how it will be completed.

Who Attends:

- Product Owner (PO)
- Scrum Master (SM)
- Development Team

Key Activities:

- The Product Owner presents high-priority items from the Product Backlog.
- The team selects items they can commit to deliver during the sprint.
- Each selected story is broken into tasks.
- The team defines the Sprint Goal (overall purpose of the sprint).

Output:

Sprint Backlog – a list of user stories and tasks to complete in this sprint.

Example (Scrum Foods):

Sprint Goal: “Implement registration and order view features.”

2. Daily Scrum (Daily Stand-Up)

Purpose:

A 15-minute daily meeting to inspect progress and plan the next 24 hours.

Who Attends:

- Development Team
- Scrum Master (facilitator)
- Product Owner (optional)

Key Activities:

Each team member answers 3 questions:

1. What did I do yesterday?
2. What will I do today?
3. Are there any impediments (blockers)?

Output:

Team alignment and visibility of progress.

Example:

A developer says, “API integration is delayed due to server issue” → Scrum Master logs it in Impediment Log.

3. Sprint Review Meeting

Purpose:

To demonstrate the completed work to stakeholders and gather feedback.

Who Attends:

- Product Owner
- Scrum Master
- Development Team
- Stakeholders / Clients

Key Activities:

- Team showcases working features (live demo).

- Product Owner confirms which stories meet acceptance criteria.
- Stakeholders provide feedback or request changes.

Output:

Updated Product Backlog (new stories or improvements based on feedback).

Example (Scrum Foods):

Show demo of “Delivery Boy Registration” and “Order View” screens.

4. Sprint Retrospective Meeting

Purpose:

To reflect on the sprint and discuss what went well, what didn't, and how to improve in the next sprint.

Who Attends:

- Scrum Master
- Product Owner
- Development Team

Key Activities:

- Review the sprint process.
- Identify successes and issues.
- Plan action items for improvement.

Output:

List of improvement actions for the next sprint.

Example (Scrum Foods):

- “Testing took longer due to unclear requirements → next sprint, BA will clarify earlier.”
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5. Product Backlog Refinement (Grooming) Meeting

Purpose:

To review, clarify, and prioritize items in the Product Backlog before the next sprint planning.

Who Attends:

- Product Owner (leads)
- Scrum Master
- Development Team

Key Activities:

- Add or remove user stories.
- Clarify requirements and acceptance criteria.
- Estimate Complexity Points (CP).
- Ensure stories are “Ready” for next sprint.

Output:

A well-organized and updated Product Backlog.

13. Explain Sprint Size and Scrum Size?**Ans: Sprint Size**

Sprint Size refers to the duration (timebox) of one sprint — i.e., how long a single iteration of work lasts.

In Scrum, a Sprint is a fixed time period during which the Scrum Team completes a set of user stories or tasks to deliver a working product increment

Sprint Size (Duration)	Common Usage
1 Week Sprint	Used for very short projects or fast feedback cycles
2 Week Sprints	Most common in Agile teams — balanced between speed and planning
3 Week Sprints	Used when features need more time for testing or integration.
4 Week Sprints	Used for complex enterprise-level projects with larger deliverables.

Most teams prefer **2 weeks** as the standard Sprint Size

Example (Scrum Foods Project):

- **Sprint Size:** 2 weeks
- **Sprint-1 Goal:** Implement Registration and Order View features
- **Duration:** 01 Nov – 14 Nov 2025

Key Points About Sprint Size:

- Fixed duration throughout the project.
- Helps the team plan capacity and maintain rhythm.
- Decided in the initial Scrum planning phase.
- Shorter sprints → quicker feedback, faster course correction.

2. Scrum Size:

Scrum Size means the team size — i.e., how many people are part of the Scrum Team.

It defines the number of members who collaborate to deliver work in each sprint.

Scrum Team Size

Role	Recommended Count
Product Owner (PO)	1
Scrum Master (SM)	1
Development Team Members	3 to 9

So, Total Scrum Team Size = 5 to 11 members.

Example (Scrum Foods Project Scrum Size)

Role	Name / Example
Product Owner	Business Stakeholder
Scrum Master	Facilitator / Project Coach
Business Analyst	Hema
UI/UX Designer	1 Member
Developers	3 Member
Testers	2 Members

Key Points About Scrum Size:

- Team should be small enough to stay agile and large enough to deliver meaningful work.

- Communication is better and coordination is easier with this range.
- Too small → not enough capacity.
- Too large → confusion and slower decisions.

Difference Between Sprint Size and Scrum Size

Aspect	Sprint Size	Scrum Size
Definition	Duration of one sprint	Number of members in a Scrum team
Unit	Measured in weeks	Measured in team members
Purpose	Defines how long a sprint lasts	Defines how many people work on the sprint
Controlled By	Scrum Team & Product Owner	Organization / Scrum Master
Example	2 weeks sprint	8 members in team

14.Explain DOR and DOD?

Ans: DOD:

Definition of Done (DOD) means that a user story is completely finished both development and testing and meets the team's quality standards.

Purpose:

- To ensure quality and completeness of work.
- To have a common understanding of what “Done” means.
- To prevent half-finished or buggy features from being marked as complete.

Common DOD Checklist:

DOD Criteria	Description
Code developed and unit tested	All functions work as expected and pass unit tests
Code reviewed	Peer review completed and approved
Integrated with system	Merged into main build or release branch

Functionality tested	QA/Testing team verifies acceptance criteria
No major defects	Bugs (if any) are logged and fixed
User Story approved by PO	Product Owner validates and accepts story as done
Documentation updated	User guide, release notes, or help files updated.

Example (Scrum Foods Project):

User Story: “As a Restaurant Owner, I want to view orders.”

Meets DOD because:

- Coding & unit testing done.
- QA tested successfully.
- Acceptance criteria met.
- Product Owner approved.
- Documentation updated.

Hence → Story is Done.

DOR:

Definition of Ready (DOR) means that a User Story or Product Backlog Item (PBI) is completely prepared and clear enough for the Scrum Team to start working on it in a sprint.

It ensures that before development begins, everyone understands:

- what needs to be built,
- why it’s important, and
- what success looks like.

In short — DOR = “The story is ready to start.”

Purpose of DOR

- To avoid confusion or incomplete work during the sprint.
- To ensure clarity and shared understanding between Product Owner, Business Analyst, and Developers.

- To make sure each story can be completed within a sprint.
- To improve sprint planning accuracy and success rate.
- **Example (Scrum Foods Project)**
- User Story:
- As a Delivery Boy, I want to register in Scrum Foods so that I can deliver orders.
- Before Sprint Planning:
- Story written
- Acceptance Criteria defined
- BV = 500, CP = 2 assigned
- Dependencies cleared
- Product Owner reviewed
- This story meets DOR → Ready for Sprint 1
- **Difference Between DOR and DOD**

Aspect	Definition of Ready (DOR)	Definition of Done (DOD)
When Used	Before sprint starts	After sprint ends
Purpose	To ensure story is ready for development	To ensure story is complete and meets quality standards
Owner	Product Owner + Team	Development Team + QA + Product Owner
Focus	Input readiness	Output completeness

15.Explain Prioritization Techniques and MVP ?

Ans: Prioritization Techniques in Agile.

Prioritization means deciding which features or user stories should be developed first based on their business value, urgency, and impact.

Since teams can't do everything at once, prioritization helps to deliver the most valuable features early

Common Prioritization Technique:

Technique	Technique	Best For
1. MoSCoW Method	Divides requirements into four categories: - Must have - Should have - Could have - Won't have (this time)	Managing feature scope and expectations
2. Kano Model	Classifies features based on customer satisfaction: - Basic Needs (must-haves) - Performance Needs (more is better) - Delighters (unexpected surprises)	Understanding customer satisfaction impact
3. WSJF (Weighted Shortest Job First)	Formula = (Business Value + Time Criticality + Risk Reduction) / Job Size Prioritizes high-value, low-effort work first	Scaled Agile (SAFe) environments
Value vs Effort Matrix	Features are plotted on a grid: - High Value, Low Effort → Do first - Low Value, High Effort → Avoid	Quick visual prioritization
RICE Method	RICE = Reach × Impact × Confidence / Effort Helps quantify which features deliver the most value for effort	Product management decisions
100-Point Method	Stakeholders distribute 100 points among features to show importance	Collaborative prioritization sessions

Example (Scrum Foods Project):

User Story	BV	CP	MoSCoW Priority
Delivery Boy Registration	500	8	Must Have
Restaurant View Orders	500	8	Must Have

Customer Add to Cart	300	5	Should have
Rate & Review Feature	200	2	Could Have
Admin Analytics Dashboard	100	2	Won't Have (this sprint)

Team focuses on “Must Have” stories first.

MVP – Minimum Viable Product:

MVP (Minimum Viable Product) is the first working version of the product that includes only the core features necessary to deliver value to users and gather feedback.

It helps the team test the product idea early, with minimum effort and cost.

Purpose of MVP:

- Validate business idea with real users.
- Collect feedback quickly.
- Avoid building unnecessary features.
- Reduce development time and cost.
- Allow incremental improvement through iterations.

MVP Example (Scrum Foods Project):

Goal: Allow basic food ordering.
Core Features for MVP.

Delivery Boy Registration
Restaurant Login & View Orders
Customer Place Order
Payment Integration (Basic)

Once MVP is launched and tested, future sprints can add advanced features like ratings, discounts, or order tracking.

Key Difference Between MVP and Final Product

Aspect	MVP	Final Product
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Scope	Core/essential features only	Full feature set
Purpose	Validate idea and get feedback	Complete market-ready product
Development Time	Short	Long
User Feedback	Early and continuous	After full release
Cost	Low	High

16. Difference between Business Analyst n Product Owner?

Ans: Business Analyst (BA):

Acts as a bridge between business stakeholders and technical teams, ensuring requirements are clearly defined and understood

Product Owner (PO):

Represents the customer and business vision in the Scrum team, owns the product backlog, and makes prioritization decisions.

Key Responsibilities:

Aspect	Business Analyst (BA)	Product Owner (PO)
Requirements Gathering	Elicits and documents detailed requirements from stakeholders	Defines high-level business needs and goals
Documentation	Prepares BRD (Business Requirement Document), FRD (Functional Requirement Document), Use Cases, Process Flows, etc	Maintains Product Backlog and writes Epics & User Stories
Prioritization	Suggests priorities based on business value and dependencies	Decides final priorities for backlog items.
Stakeholder Communication	Acts as a communication bridge between client,	Communicates directly with stakeholders and end-users.

	developers, and testers	
Acceptance Criteria	Helps define and clarify acceptance criteria.	Approves acceptance criteria and accepts/rejects work.
Decision Making	Provides analysis-based recommendations	Makes final business decisions for the product
Change Management	Analyzes impact of changes on requirements or scope.	Approves/rejects scope changes based on business goals
Testing Support	Supports UAT (User Acceptance Testing) and validation of business requirements	Reviews and approves product increments as “Done.”

Example (Scrum Foods Project):

Scenario	Business Analyst Role	Product Owner Role
Delivery Boy Registration Feature	Gathers detailed fields (Name, Email, Nation ID, etc.) and defines workflow	Decides if registration is part of MVP and sets its priority.
View Orders Screen	Designs mockups, flow diagrams, and acceptance criteria	Decides when and how the feature should be released.
Requirement Change	Analyzes the impact on development time/cost	Decides whether the change aligns with product goals.

. Collaboration

In many Agile projects:

- The PO defines what needs to be built (strategic view).
- The BA refines it into detailed requirements and supports the team (tactical view).

Together, they ensure smooth development and high business value delivery.

17.Prepare a sample Resume of 3yrs exp Product Owner?

Ans: Name: Hema Geethika

Phone: +91-6301156778

Email: hemaageethika30@gmail.com

Location: Bangalore

Professional Summary:

Results-driven Product Owner with 3 years of experience in Agile/Scrum environments, skilled in translating business needs into user stories, managing product backlogs, and ensuring timely delivery of high-value product increments. Proven ability to collaborate with cross-functional teams, gather customer insights, and deliver scalable, user-centric solutions that align with business goals.

Key Skills

- Agile & Scrum Methodology
- Product Roadmap Planning
- Backlog Grooming & Prioritization
- Stakeholder Management
- Sprint Planning & Review
- User Story Writing & Acceptance Criteria
- MVP Development
- Jira & Confluence
- Requirement Analysis (BRD/FRD)
- Cross-functional Team Collaboration

Professional Experience

Product Owner | TechNova Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru

Jan 2022 – Present

Key Responsibilities:

- Managed end-to-end product lifecycle for a food delivery application serving 10K+ active users.
- Defined product roadmap and prioritized features using MoSCoW and WSJF techniques to maximize business value.
- Created detailed user stories, epics, and acceptance criteria in Jira aligned with stakeholder expectations.
- Collaborated closely with UI/UX, development, and QA teams to ensure Definition of Ready (DOR) and Definition of Done (DOD) were met.
- Conducted backlog grooming sessions and sprint planning meetings with the Scrum Master and development team.
- Partnered with business analysts to perform requirement analysis and impact assessments for change requests.
- Facilitated Sprint Reviews and Retrospectives, improving sprint velocity by 20%.
- Analyzed user feedback and market data to define Minimum Viable Product (MVP) features for product launches.

Key Achievements:

- Launched MVP within 3 months, resulting in a 30% increase in user engagement.
- Successfully prioritized and delivered 10+ sprints with consistent on-time delivery.
- Reduced post-release defects by 25% through improved acceptance testing criteria.

Business Analyst | Straive Pvt. Ltd., Chennai

Jun 2022 – Present

Responsibilities:

- Collaborated with clients to gather and document business requirements for pharma and healthcare projects.
- Translated business needs into functional and non-functional requirements.
- Supported Product Owner in backlog refinement and user story documentation.
- Prepared process flow diagrams, wireframes, and UAT test cases using MS Visio and Balsamiq.

Achievements:

- Contributed to successful Agile transformation of project delivery.
- Recognized as “Employee of the Quarter” for stakeholder collaboration excellence.

Education

Bachelor of Pharmacy

Andhra University, Vizag | 2019 – 2022

Certifications

- Certified Scrum Product Owner (CSPO) – Scrum Alliance
- Agile Business Analysis Certification – Simplilearn
- Jira & Confluence for Product Management – Atlassian

Tools & Technologies

Jira | Confluence | MS Visio | Balsamiq | Figma | Excel |

Professional Strengths

- Strong communication and analytical skills.

- Customer-focused mindset with a passion for continuous improvement.
- Excellent problem-solving and decision-making ability under Agile framework