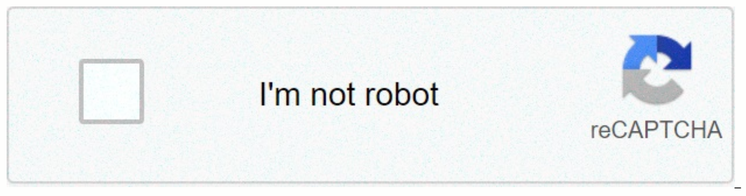

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Burndown chart in google sheets

No one in our shop questions the value of having a highly visible burndown chart in order to track our daily progress, but as we move to a more distributed team with developers working remotely or from home, we are presented with some challenges both updating and making the burndown table available. Our teams will usually update the burndown tables every day. We simply add the number of remaining story points (for the current version) as recorded in our question tracker and mark that number on our burndown chart. The painting was usually kept in the hallway or another room where it was very visible. With the members of the distributed team, we had to find a way to share a burndown table easily. We tried several methods and finally decided to go with a Google spreadsheet. The spreadsheet allows us to view a graph for our burndown, update it daily and share it with management or testing. Example of the finished fire You should start by creating a new Google spreadsheet with two sheets. The first sheet should be called a graph and the second sheet called data. Detail of the 2 sheets Select the FACTS sheet and add the columns you'll need for your chart; Sprint, Date, Real, Projected, Ideal. Sprint is used for reference and does not appear in the burndown chart. Set up the chart. Switch to the GRAPHIC sheet and from the Insertion menu, select the GRAPHIC option. In the edit dialog, set the data range to DATA! B1:E100 and select the linear graph as the type. Select OK or update. Now you're ready to start using your new burndown chart. We usually fill the Ideal column with values that give us a straight path from our starting value to zero. The actual column is filled every day with the actual number of story points remaining that day. Once you've completed a few iterations (or sprints), you can start calculating a projected path based on your current speed. By using some of the sharing and publishing features built into Google Apps, you should be able to share playback versions of your burndown chart. So far we've been very lucky with this method, and it has worked well for our entire team. NexPort Solutions Group is a division of Darwin Global, LLC, a systems and software engineering company that provides innovative and cost-effective training solutions and support to governments étatique et local, ainsi que le secteur privé. Some Excel features cannot be displayed in Google Sheets and will be removed when changesare Show Loading... A browser error has been detected. Press Ctrl+F5 to refresh the page and try again. A browser error has been detected. try again by holding down Shift and clicking Update. Un graphique de burndown peut étre utilisé par une équipe agile pour suivre leurs progr s par rapport un plan de libération. Dans Dans The simplest form, the graph consists of time on the X axis and the amount of work on the Y axis. You can choose to burn on the measurements that are relevant to your team. Since I prefer to burn on the history points against iterations, this is what we will use for this tutorial. All it takes is a Google account, a few minutes of your free time and best of all it's free. Create a Google Spreadsheet Enter 3 columns labeled Iterations, Ideal and Actual Enter the number of scheduled iterations in the Iterations column Enter the ideal number of points to finish by iteration in the Ideal column. (we use a speed of 10) Enter the actual number of points completed by the team by iteration in the Real Column Click the Insert Graphic icon Click select the data range and select your lines Select online chart type Check for both Use Line 3 as Headers and Use Column A as Labels Personalize it with a Burndown Release title, an Iterations X axis label, a Story Points Y axis label and a Tiny Point style Click the Insert button, I shared the burndown chart I created in this demo if you want to get a better idea of how structured it is. It's just a guide, and there are many different ways to change the data to suit your needs. These variations range from combustion, combustion and taking into account changes in speed to forecasting optimistic/pessimistic completions and so on. If you keep finding these quick tutorials useful, such as the virtual story wall in Google Docs, let me know in the comments and I'll keep creating them. No matter what system I use to track agile initiatives (Asana, Jira, etc.), I always end up exporting the data to a spreadsheet for custom measurements. Here's an example of such a spreadsheet, and in this post I'll describe the steps to modify it to analyze agile measurements for your own purposes. Data PrepPrefix your user stories with one of the following prefixes. Categorize your stories into objectives or epics by pre-finefining subjects with something like ObjectiveA: or EpicZ: (e.g. ObjectiveB: SystemA SSO to SystemB). Note that in the sample spreadsheet, I didn't use the formal user history format of As a so-and-so, I want ... Use prefixes such as the following to filter out unwanted stories:DUPE: MERGED: UNPLANNED: ExportExport your user stories to a CSV or other thread. The required fields are simply Date/Open Time, Date/Closed Time and Subject. Just make sure that Date/Open Time is in the second column, that Date/Closed Time is in the third column, and that Subject is in the fifth column. ImportMake a copy of this spreadsheet and remove the contents of the Imported Data sheet, but keep the headers. Copy and paste the exported data into the Imported Data sheet. The data look like the following. Change the column headers as you see fit. The ers sheet You can use the ercity sheet to assess your team's speed. Simply enter the Eval Weeks you want to evaluate and enter the End date. You can also change the FILTER formula in the Ticket Number cell. The FILTER formula in the spreadsheet example filters out prefixed stories with things like NTERPRI, UPE, NCANCE, etc. The filtered data should look like the following. Note that the light blue color indicates that the spreadsheet automatically generates the data. The Goals Only sheet The Goals Only sheet filters imported data to the goals you hold dear. Change the FILTER formula in the Ticket Number cell and change the ObjectiveX references to match your dataset. The filtered data should look like the following. Note that the Category column uses a formula to capture the history prefix, and the New this Wk column uses a formula to signal the potential creep of the scope. If such a recording exists, conditional fitness will highlight it in pink. The Burndown sheet sums it up. It uses data from the Goals Only sheet to summarize and graph

data into burndown graphs. To use the burndown sheet, enter the first consecutive dates starting in cell A2. Fill in the remaining dates automatically. For columns B, C and D, change column headers to match your objective naming convention. Similarly, change the formulas in line 2 of these columns to match your naming agreement. Automatically fill in the remaining lines of these columns, but fill only until the current date (or up to your dataset). Leave the rest of the fields empty. The sheet uses empty fields to extend the horizontal axes of the graphs so that you can view the trend lines as projections. You can change the data range of each graph to extend or shorten the projection. You may be wondering why the sheet contains so many burndown graphs for the same data. This is because simple linear regression on burndown data does not produce an adequate R-square result. Therefore, for comparison, I added two other regression graphs that both use a polynomial regression of different degrees. Note that even if the Polynomial 4 regression yields a high R yield, its expected completion date (interception x) could too optimistic to be shared with stakeholders. The graph I share most often with stakeholders is polynomial 2 (see example below), because this graph has a decent r-square and realistic projection. The Burndown sheet also includes a Remaining Stories by Category graph, which plots each goal on a separate line so you can see which goals are moving forward and which are stalled. In the for example, you can see that ObjectiveB didn't get off to a good start as its initial burndown actually burned. Read more about John DiFini. [Update 20 Nov 2018: The latest version of the Google sheet for creating burn-up graphics is available at Github. It also has detailed instructions. Please, go instead. Otherwise, there is a history of articles that are out of date: from 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018.] Tl;dr: I've simplified my Google Sheets burn-up model, so you can take a copy and start making your own burn-up graphics very easily. Instructions are included. Here's the whole story... My love affair with the burn-up charts continues. They are a great way to demonstrate progress against (possibly changing) scope. And although the data needed to create such a graph is simple, if you also want to track historical changes in the data (to trace why things have changed), then it is surprisingly difficult. If you are working on a large enough project, then a specialized tool like Jira or Mingle will do the work for you. But if your project is more modest, then the cost and configuration of such a tool can be excessive. That's why I've already presented a step-by-step approach that you can use in a simple spreadsheet. However, there were many steps in the process, so later I also presented a way to do this using Google Sheets supported by a script. It was much easier, even if it was still not as simple as I could imagine. Now I've refined this further, and I'm glad to be able to describe a way to create a burn-up table with Google Sheets that is even simpler. Overview The heart of the process is two tables. The first is your historical data. This lists the user stories you follow, as well as changes for each story (such as its estimated size, or whether it's made). The second table rounds up the data. It has a list of dates, and for each date it displays the total made and the total extent. And this table is the basis of the linear graph that is our burn-up chart. Now for the details ... Setting up The first thing you need is the basic spreadsheet. You have to copy my original because it comes with a script. So go to the original sheet, click File To Make a copy and name it as you like. Then close the original. You'll see that there are four sheets: user stories, burn-up, burn-up with smarter formulas and tests. You only need to keep the test sheet if you see how I wrote automated tests against the script. But you probably don't, so the first thing you can do is delete this test sheet. If you want to see the code behind the sheet, then you can go to Script Editor Tools... and you'll see the code. Now let's walk through the two tables, what they do, and how they work. Basic Historical Data The user's story sheet contains a table of our historical data, that is, our user stories as they change At first, each user story is simply listed as a separate line in the table. Here are some columns you'll want to include: The story title Its size estimate An indicator made (0 or white is not made, 1 is done) Its size made (which is the estimate multiplied by the indicator made — a very simple spreadsheet formula). Size and size made are what goes into the burn-up table. They give us our Actual and Scope lines respectively. But for this spreadsheet, as well as these obvious fields, there are three things you need to include: A header line. Unique Id for each story A valid from date that indicates when the data from that line came into effect. Let's go a little more into detail... The header line is necessary because we want to choose individual columns later, and that will help us. You can call the columns anything you want, though. The unique id is needed to distinguish each story. This will become important when we want to follow the same story through several changes. The valid from column indicates when the data in this line became true. So if all our stories were created on March 19, 2015, this is the date that will enter this cell for each story. But if a new story is created on March 23, 2015, it is the date that goes against this story. As mentioned above, you can call the ID column and the column valid from anything you want. But they must each be labeled in the header line. So, in summary: you need to include a header line, an ID for each story and a valid to go field. And you'll also want to include all the usual data for tracking progress, including the size of the story and the total work done among others. Tracking changes The historical data we have created so far is not very historical. It's just a list of stories, some of which might have been added at a later date than others. What if a story changes? The status done, size or something else may change. In this case, we simply add a new line with its updated data. But when we do this, we must (i) keep the ID the same, and (ii) make sure that the date valid from is the date on which this new state became true. For example, suppose the K729 story has size 5 and was created on March 19, 2015. Then this line appears in our table with ID K729 and valid from date 19 March 2015. But if on March 25, 2015 we were re-edinging the story at size 11, then we add a new line to reflect This new line is a straight copy of the original, but we change the size to be 11 and the date to be 25 March 2015. We can add our new line where we want it, but I prefer to keep any history change directly under its previous state. You may prefer to put changes in the date order. I don't care. And if you change your mind later, you can always re-order or sort the lines differently. The important thing is to keep the header at the top. Create Create engraving data The data in the engraving graph is created from this historical data. In the original spreadsheet, I put it in its own sheet (Burn-up) to keep things tidy. The engraving data is a table with two or more columns, depending on what we want to trace. The first column represents the x axis and is a series of dates. If our project starts on March 19, 2015, this column lists March 19, 2015, March 20, March 21, and so on until today's date. The following second columns and columns are for each line we want to draw on the burn-up graph. That's where our special script comes into effect. So let's say we want to show scope in the second column. We need a function that summarizes all size estimation cells in historical data, but only as the data were on the given date (19 March, then 20 March, etc.). This is a new feature, sumValid, which is created by the script behind the spreadsheet. We need the following parameters: first, the date we are currently interested in; second, the entire historical data table, including its header; and the names in the ID header line, the valid from date and the size estimate columns respectively. With this formula, we say: sum all the data that is valid on the specified date, where it is historical data and we can choose each story, when it has changed, and where it is the data to be added. So if J11 contains the start date of the project, March 19, and A7:F30 is our historical data, and then for calculating the scope for the first day of the project, we could have a formula that reads as follows: 'sumValid(J11, A7:F30, Story ID, Valid from, Estimation) To get the data for the second day of the project (the cell immediately below) we use exactly the same formula , but this time the first setting points to J12, which is cell for March 20. And then you can copy the formula in the column for each date until today. Of course, if you copy or drag formulas, your cell references will change, so be sure to use $ signs as appropriate. And if your historical data is on another sheet (as is the case in our original spreadsheet), then again the cell references won't quite look like that. In the original spreadsheet, the formula is: 'sumValid($A 11, 'User stories'!$A $7:$F 30, Story ID, Valid from, Estimate) Now assume for the third column of burn-up data that we want to calculate the work done as it is Every day. For this, we use exactly the same formula, but this time the last parameter is Work done (or everything we called the column in the historical data). Thus, for the first cell of the third column, our formula can be read: 'sumValid',..., 'Story ID', 'Valid from', 'Work done') where the cell's references have been removed for clarity. Once again, we can use this same formula all along the column. And once again, we need to of course, we use the $ signs appropriately, so the date setting changes line by line, but the range of historical data remains the same. The burn-up chart Now, the burn-up chart is easy. We're just creating a linear graph from the engraving data we just created. When you add more lines to the engraving data, make sure the engraving graph refers to the latest data, including the new lines you just added. Tip for greater reliability Although I have used a lot of words to describe this process, I hope that in practice you can see that it is quite simple. But here's another sumValid feature that makes it even easier. Take a look at the other sheet, Burn-up with smarter formulas. I have already said that the first parameter of sumValid is the date for which we want to calculate a value. But we can rather provide a range of dates. If we point to our entire date column, then sumValid will not only calculate the value for the first date, it will also fill the values for all other dates. We need to make sure that these cells are empty, however, only then can it fill them; otherwise it will give a #REF! Error. That is a very big advantage. This means we just have to worry about a formula for each line of the burn-up board. When you extend your engraving chart or extend your historical data table, you need to update these formulas. But you'd have to do it anyway with the previous method, and there are more formulas to worry about out there. More tips and tricks Here are some other details that might be of interest... The more data you have, the slower the sumValid function. But for a project of a few weeks, it should be fine. If sumValid gives you an error, read the error message carefully, it should give you some help. Things that cause errors include: Referencing a column in historical data that doesn't exist (for example, you say ID but the header says Story ID); a line in historical data has a missing ID or a valid date missing. Historical data may include blank lines. But the first line must be the header line. As your project grows, your historical data will increase. So make sure sumValid formulas include the latest historical data. I wish you as much fun with spreadsheets as I have ... Have...