



Scrum: Sprint Execution

Lecturer: Adel Vahdati



Sprint Execution

■ When?

- Sprint execution accounts for the majority of time during a sprint. It begins after sprint planning and ends when the sprint review starts.
- On a two-week-long sprint, execution might account for eight of the ten days.

■ By whom?

- The full Scrum team:
- Development team members self-organize and determine the best way to meet the goal established during sprint planning.
- The Scrum Master acts as the coach, facilitator, and impediment remover.
- The product owner is available during sprint execution to
 - answer clarifying questions,
 - review intermediate work and provide feedback to the team,
 - discuss adjustments to the sprint goal if conditions warrant, and
 - verify that the acceptance criteria of PBIs have been met.



Sprint Execution: Process

- **Inputs:** Sprint goal and Sprint backlog, which collectively form the commitment.
- **Activities:** Planning, Flow management, Performing tasks, and Communicating.
- **Outputs:** Potentially shippable product increment, which is a set of PBIs completed to a high degree of confidence according to the definition of done.



Planning





- Some up-front planning is typically done for exposing important task-level dependencies.
 - Preparing a Gantt chart, however, is typically not worth the effort.
- A good principle for sprint execution is to approach task-level planning in an opportunistic, flexible and ongoing manner.
 - Allow task planning to occur continuously during sprint execution as the team adapts to the evolving circumstances of the sprint.



Flow Management

- It's the team's responsibility to manage the flow of work during sprint execution to meet the sprint goal.
 - The team must make decisions on:
 - How much work the team should do in parallel.
 - When work should begin on a specific item.
 - How the task-level work should be organized.
 - What work needs to be done.
 - Who should do the work.
- When answering these questions, teams should discard old behaviors, such as
 - trying to keep everyone 100% busy,
 - believing that work must be done sequentially, and
 - having each person focus on just their part of the solution.

- 
- 
- Rubin, K.S., Essential Scrum: A Practical Guide to the Most Popular Agile Process, Addison-Wesley, 2012.
 - Schwaber, K., Sutherland, J., The Scrum Guide, Published online at: <http://www.scrumguides.org/>, July 2013 (last visited on: 7 November 2014).
 - Ramsin, Raman. "Home." Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sharif University of Technology. Accessed February 15, 2025. <https://sharif.edu/~ramsin/index.htm>.