

SPRINT PLANNING

INFOGRAPHICS



EVENT INFORMATION

- Sprint Planning initiates the Sprint
- Sprint Planning is timeboxed to a maximum of eight hours for a one-month Sprint
- Attendees : Scrum Team and may also invite other people to attend Sprint Planning to provide advice.
- Input : Refined Product Backlog, team capacity, Team Metrics
- Outcome : The Sprint Goal, the Product Backlog items selected for the Sprint, plus the plan for delivering them are together referred to as the Sprint Backlog.

EMPIRICAL PILLARS OF SCRUM

Transparency: During Sprint Planning, the Product Owner ensures transparency by clearly communicating the most important Product Backlog items and how they relate to the Product Goal

Inspection: The Scrum Team inspects the Product Backlog and collaboratively determines what can be accomplished in the upcoming Sprint.

Adaptation: Based on the inspection, the team adapts their plan by defining a Sprint Goal and creating a Sprint Backlog.



BENEFITS

- Sprint Planning addresses 3 topics:
 - Why is this Sprint Valuable?
 - What can be Done this Sprint?
 - How will the chosen work get done?
- Clear Goal Alignment
- Realistic Workload
- Identification of dependencies and risk mitigation
- Team Engagement
- Focus on Deliverables



SPRINT PLANNING DON'T

- Push product Backlog items to Sprint Backlog
- Is not a very detailed planning
- Don't assign stories to developers
- Don't create skills-based tasks
- Don't force the development team to match the velocity
- Sprint Planning can only start if all the PBI are well refined (false assumption)
- Don't have a generic sprint goal



FORMAT

- Collaborating Working session
- Scrum Team here active participants of this event
 - Product Owner: What and Why desired
 - Scrum Master: Keeper of Scrum Process
 - Developers : Pull work to Sprint Backlog and plan the work to create an Increment
- The Scrum Team define the Sprint Goal
- Commitment of the Developers for Sprint Goal



NEGLECTING SPRINT PLANNING

- Lack of Clear Goals:
- Scope Creep
- Inefficient Use of Time and increased cost
- Inconsistent Delivery and may result in low quality
- Unresolved Impediments
- Reduced Team Collaboration
- Delays in Delivery
- Lack of direction and focus
- Inefficient resource allocation



KEY STEPS OF A SPRINT PLANNING

1. **Review the Product Backlog:** The Product Owner presents the prioritized backlog items to the team, providing context and clarification.
2. **Set the Sprint Goal:** The team discusses and agrees on a clear and achievable goal for the sprint.
3. **Select Backlog Items:** Based on the sprint goal, the team selects the highest priority backlog items that they can commit to completing during the sprint.
4. **Define the Plan:** The team breaks down the selected backlog items into smaller tasks and estimates the effort required for each task.
5. **Create the Sprint Backlog :** Consolidate the selected backlog items
6. **Identify Dependencies and Risks:** The team identifies any potential dependencies, risks, or impediments that could impact the sprint.
7. **Commit to the Sprint:** The team commits to the plan, ensuring that everyone understands and agrees on the scope and objectives of the sprint.



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