Quiz - Overview of PRINCE2

1. Which of the following is not one of the Seven Principles in PRINCE2?
he 7 Principles are Continued business justification, Learn from experience, Defined roles and responsibilities, Manage by stages, Manage by exception, Focus on products and what?
   a) Tailor to suit the project
   b) Business Case
   c) Manage by Stages
   d) Defined Roles and Responsibilities

2. Which of the following is not one of the Seven Themes in PRINCE2?
   a) Management
   b) Business case
   c) Organization
   d) Quality

3. How many Management Products are there in PRINCE2?
   a) 12
   b) 21
   c) 26
   d) 42

Quiz - Overview of PRINCE2 (Answer Key)

1. **B.** The Seven Principles are Continued business justification, Learn from experience, Defined roles and responsibilities, Manage by stages, Manage by exception, Focus on products and Tailor to suit the project. Business Case is a theme in the PRINCE2 framework.

2. **A.** The Seven Themes are Business case, Organization, Quality, Plans, Risk, Change, and Progress.

3. **C.** There are 26 Management Products available. Each of these are covered in Appendix A of the PRINCE2 Agile manual.

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Introduction to Agile

1. Which of the following is NOT an Agile Frameworks?
   a) Scrum
   b) Kanban
   c) Lean Startup
   d) Waterfall

2. What is NOT a core area of Scrum Theory?
   a) Organization
   b) Transparency
   c) Adaptation
   d) Inspection

3. Which is a general practice of Kanban?
   a) Retrospective
   b) Sprints
   c) Visualization
   d) Failing fast

4. Which method focuses on the Build-Measure-Learn process loop?
   a) Kanban
   b) Scrum
   c) SAFe
   d) Lean Startup

Quiz - Introduction to Agile (Answer Key)

1. **D.** The Agile Frameworks include Scrum, Kanban, Lean Startup, Lean, XP, SAFe, DAD, DSDM/AgilePM, DevOps, FDD, Crystal, and ASD. Waterfall development is the opposite of Agile. In PRINCE2 Agile, we will focus on Scrum, Kanban, and Lean Startup.

2. **A.** The three core areas of Scrum theory are Transparency, Adaption, and Inspection.

3. **C.** Visualization is a general practice in Kanban that uses a visual management system in order to limit the number of items categorized as work in progress. Failing fast is a part of the Lean Startup method. Retrospectives and Sprints are a part of Scrum.

4. **D.** Build-Measure-Learn is a process loop that emphasizes speed in development and is used in the Lean Startup method.

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Blending PRINCE2® and Agile

1. What term refers to the principles, values, and mindset in agile?
   a) Behaviors
   b) Concepts
   c) Techniques
   d) Frameworks

2. Some performance factors or variables are fixed while others are flexed. In PRINCE2 Agile, which two factors are always fixed?
   a) Time and Scope
   b) Quality and Cost
   c) Time and Cost
   d) Quality and Scope

3. Which of the following is not one of the five targets used in agile?
   a) Keep teams stable
   b) Accept that the customer needs everything
   c) Embrace change
   d) Protect the level of quality

4. What tool is used to assess the agile environment within an organization?
   a) Backlog
   b) Agilometer
   c) Information radiator
   d) WIP charts

Quiz - Blending PRINCE2® and Agile (Answer Key)

1. **A.** Agile behaviors refers to the principles, values or mindset being used.

2. **A.** In an agile project, the time and cost are considered fixed, which means they have zero tolerance for changes or deviation. In a waterfall development, quality and scope are instead considered fixed.

3. **B.** The 5 targets represent the reasoning and why behind the hexagon. The fifth target states, "Accept that the customer doesn't need everything". This is important, because the scope can be flexed to ensure the time and cost remain fixed. It is better to prioritize requirements and remove a feature that to not meet your fixed time and cost tolerances.

4. **B.** The agilometer is used to assess the agile environment in order to tailor PRINCE2 in the most effective way for your organization and its environment.

Quiz – The 7 Principles, 7 Themes, and Agile

1. How is the Continued Business Justification principles tailored for use within an agile environment?
   a) Minimum viable products are created
   b) The blending of PRINCE2 and agile roles
   c) Inspect and adapt is utilized
   d) Empowering your team members through proper tolerances

2. Which PRINCE2 role might be aligned to the agile role of Product Owner?
   a) Project manager
   b) Senior User
   c) Team manager
   d) Executive

3. What term is used to describe a "set of criteria that is used to determine if a piece of work or a collection of work is ready to be started"?
   a) Done
   b) Ready
   c) Refactoring
   d) Technical debt

4. In a PRINCE2 Agile project, which type of traditional PRINCE2 plan is replaced by user stories and placed into the backlog?
   a) Project Plan
   b) Team Plan
   c) Stage Plan
   d) Sprint

5. Which of the following is not used to estimate the amount of work required for a given user story?
   a) Fibonacci sequence
   b) Story points
   c) Cost to build
   d) T-shirt sizes

Quiz - The 7 Principles, 7 Themes, and Agile (Answer Key)

1. **A.** By using Minimum Viable Products, a project can determine quickly if there is a continued business justification for continuing the project or terminating it prematurely.

2. **B.** The Senior User is most often aligned to the role of product owner in an agile project.

3. **B.** The term 'Ready' refers to a set of criteria that is used to determine if a piece of work or a collection of work is ready to be started. This usually means that the requirements are well understood, and they have been placed into the backlog until they are pulled by the delivery team to begin work against them.

4. **B.** A Team Plan (also known as a work package or release plan) is replaced by user stories and the backlog in an agile project.

5. **C.** The cost to build a particular user story into a product is not considered as part of agile estimating, instead estimating systems like t-shirt sizes, story points, and Fibonacci sequences are used.

Quiz – The 7 Processes and Agile

1. Which process is used by the Project Board to make decision based upon information being pulled from the information radiator?
   a) Starting up a project
   b) Directing a project
   c) Controlling a stage
   d) Managing product delivery

2. Which PRINCE2 process is minimized under PRINCE2 agile and may be held without much formality or ceremony?
   a) Managing a stage boundary
   b) Closing a project
   c) Directing a project
   d) Controlling a stage

3. During the closing a project process, which agile technique is used as a collaborative way to collection information and lessons learned from the project?
   a) Burn down chart
   b) Information radiator
   c) Workshop
   d) Daily standup

4. Which role is responsible for the Controlling a Stage process?
   a) Team Manager
   b) Project Manager
   c) Scrum Master
   d) Senior User

5. Which type of requirement is the delivery team allowed to change without drastically changing the overall product of the project and therefore the delivery team doesn't need to get permission from the change authority or project board?
   a) High level
   b) Intermediate level
   c) Detailed level
   d) Advanced level

Quiz - The 7 Processes and Agile (Answer Key)

1. **B.** The Directing a Project process is focused upon the Project Board making various decisions throughout the project based upon many factors, including information they pull from the information radiator.

2. **A.** Stages may not exist as described in PRINCE2, and therefore the managing a stage boundary process may be minimized and held without much formality or ceremony.

3. **C.** Many of these techniques may provide information that is useful to capture the lessons learned, but the only one that is used during the closing a project process is a workshop.

4. **B.** The Project Manager is the person responsible for the Controlling a Stage process. During this process, the Project Manager will ensure the delivery team is producing the product to the right level of quality and to the right scope by interfacing with the Team Manager.

5. **C.** The high-level requirements are decomposed into intermediate level requirements. These are further decomposed into detailed level requirements. Changes at the detailed level will not affect the baseline of the final product, but changes at the intermediate or high level will.