

Quiz 03: Scrum

Due Feb 7 at 11pm**Points** 50**Questions** 11**Available** until May 15 at 11:59pm**Time Limit** None

Instructions

You **may** use the slides from the lecture and other sources to answer these questions. Please be sure to cite any references but be sure to answer the following questions in your own words. Do NOT simply cut and paste the information from the slides. You will receive a score of 0 if you copy the prose from the slides.

Attempt History

| | Attempt | Time | Score |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| LATEST | Attempt 1 | 4,450 minutes | 50 out of 50 |

Score for this quiz: **50** out of 50

Submitted Feb 7 at 9:51pm

This attempt took 4,450 minutes.

Question 1

5 / 5 pts

Describe the role of the Product Owner

Your Answer:

The first and foremost important role of the product owner is to be directly in touch with the team and tells them how to progress further in the project by giving them reviews, making content and presentations, and giving them a vision and a roadmap to work on. This way the PO can clear any doubts the team has. During these program increment, the product owner coordinates the progress with other Product owners and prepare a demo for the stakeholders. To ensure that they will be able to show the most critical aspects of the solution to the stakeholders. PO also maintains the team backlog by planning and refining it. The PO also has the role to work with the team to agree on accepted story completion.

Represents the customer and the customer's needs

Product visionary

What should the product do?

What are the features?

Provides user stories

Responsible for Return On Investment (ROI)

Communicates with stakeholders/investors

Question 2

5 / 5 pts

Describe who attends and what happens at the Sprint Review meeting

Your Answer:

The Scrum team along with the Scrum Master and the Product Owner and the stakeholders and the customers are present at the sprint review meeting. the Scrum team shows what they accomplished during the sprint. The customers are showed what new features have been added to the project by the team. These features were added during the sprint planning meeting and are tested to see if they work the way they are intended to. If some features are remaining to finish, then they are added to the backlog. Usually there is also no backlog remaining in the sprint review meeting. A sprint review meeting is deliberately kept informal with no power point. At the end the team reflects on what was good for the product and what can be done to improve it and what to do in the next sprint.

Product Owner, Stakeholders, Dev Team, Scrum Master

Demonstrate features implemented during the sprint to the customer

Review progress-compare planned features to actual features, re-estimate incomplete features and add to product backlog, collect new features as user stories, update product architecture if needed\

Reflecton sprint –What went well? What must improve? Brainstorm and plan for next sprint

Question 3**5 / 5 pts**

What is the difference between defined and empirical processes?

Your Answer:

In Scrum the only way to progress in empirical process is to experiment, adapt and observe the results to improve our results for the next time unlike Defined process. Whereas define process is preplanned and all we must do is follow a particular set of steps.

In defined process the same input will produce the same output every time because we know every step and know what to do. Whereas in empirical process the same input may produce an unexpected and unrepeatable output every time because the processes are imperfectly defined

Empirical process promotes inspection and adaptation because good results can achieve in the next experiment from the experience. Whereas defined process does not need these things because the result is already known and same every time.

Defined processes are those that are defined before the project begins and does not change. It assumes that all of the variables that go into creating the first plan for the product will remain the same, so the expectations and the final goal never change. Empirical processes are created under the assumption that variables and environments, especially those of software change rapidly, so managing the final goal often consists of adapting to the changing environments and blockers, unlike the defined process.

Question 4

5 / 5 pts

Describe the role of the Development Team using a Scrum process

Your Answer:

The role of the developer team is to complete the tasks set by the product owner. They come up with a plan to work together to accomplish the sprint goal, interacting everyday to test and overcome their plan. They also manage the sprint backlog and contribute to achieving the sprint goal. Their main goal is to turn the backlog into a working feature. The team assigns everyone a role and what process and tasks are to be completed because everyone has a skill, they specialize in.

Small, cross-functional, self-sufficient group of 3-10 software developers. Possess all needed skills: development, test, specialists. Self-organizing team which chooses process, roles, and tasks

Question 5

5 / 5 pts

Scrum is based on empiricism. Describe empiricism and identify the three pillars of empiricism according to Schwaber.

Your Answer:

Empiricism means doing the work after getting the result from the previous test and adapting to it and improving it. Agile uses empirical process and uses the results to upgrade the project from previous learnings.

The three pillars of empiricism are as follows:

- **Transparency:** Transparency in Scrum means that the people building the product and the people receiving the product must be equally informed about the state, progress, and other project information. It means that all interested parties must share information without hiding any

part of it. Thus, transparency enables everyone to make more informed decisions regarding the project as all relevant data is available. It also allows meaningful inspection.

- **Inspection:** Inspection is the consistent examination of Scrum artifacts and progress in a bid to detect problems early. Inspection is done by the whole Scrum team instead of an individual. Scrum ceremonies or events help to create space for inspection. Inspection enables proper adaptation.
- **Adaptation:** Inspection is the consistent examination of Scrum artifacts and progress in a bid to detect problems early. Inspection is done by the whole Scrum team instead of an individual. Scrum ceremonies or events help to create space for inspection. Inspection enables proper adaptation.

Empiricism believes that knowledge comes from experience and making decisions from what is known.

The three pillars are:

- Transparency
- Inspection
- Adaptation

Question 6

5 / 5 pts

Compare and contrast the Product, Release, and Sprint backlog

Your Answer:

In product backlog we prioritize which on which feature we should be working on. While in release backlog we focus on which feature should be completed. In Sprint backlog we focus on which user story should be completed.

In product backlog PO works on gathering the feedback. While in release backlog they check that the scope of work aligns with the team's capacity to deliver the release. In sprint backlog the team do a meet before each sprint. They check the release backlog and focus on completing the user story.

In product backlog items are based on how much time and resources will be required to completed them. Whereas in release backlog a time is set for each release in this release a set number of features are set to be completed. This set is determined based on the past releases. In sprint backlog user stories are estimated in story points or time. Based on their past experience they set a value time for their sprint.

The Sprint Backlog is a subset of the Product Backlog and also the Release Backlog. The Product Backlog contains a complete list of all the tasks that are to be done throughout the entirety of the development. The Sprint Backlog contains only the features that are to be worked on in the upcoming sprint. The Sprint Backlog will have less tasks than the Product Backlog, since it will only have as many as it will take to take up the duration of a sprint. The Release Backlog is also a subset of Product Backlog, features needed in next product release, defined by the Product Owner

Question 7

5 / 5 pts

Describe who attends and what happens at the Sprint Planning meeting

Your Answer:

The product owner, scrum master and the development team are present at the meeting. The goal of the meeting is to set backlog items that will be delivered during the sprint. They discuss about the features given to them by the product owner. Then they discuss how to achieve and complete these features during the sprint. The team also discuss with product owner about a high priority item which is unrelated to the goal. Then the break the product backlog and create rough task list and estimate the time they will need to complete that certain task.

Product Owner, Scrum Master, Dev Team, plan which features will be worked on for the upcoming sprint.

Question 8**5 / 5 pts**

Describe the DEEP acronym for identifying appropriate Product Backlog Items.

Your Answer:

Product backlog is an ordered list of the known things that need to be done in a product. That is why DEEP is required to refine it.

Detailed Appropriately - items which have high priority in the product backlog have more detailed comparison.

Emergent – A product backlog evolves over time. As the product progress the items in the backlog can be removed or rearranged.

Estimated – Because the product backlog is also used for planning, the items at the top should be estimated more accurately compared to the items at the lower levels, which are rougher and should be re-estimated as more is known.

Prioritized – Priority is based on the value that the items in the product backlog brings to the customer and the feedback evaluated by the product owner. Hence, the priority of the items is decided by him.

User Stories should be,
Detailed Appropriately: High priority items have more detail
Emergent: Allows frequent changes to meet changing needs
Estimated: Effort is estimated by developers
Prioritized: Current priority assigned by Product Owner

Question 9

5 / 5 pts

Describe who attends and what happens at the Daily Standup/Scrum meeting

Your Answer:

The scrum master, product owner and the developer team should attend the stand-up daily. The stakeholders and the customers are also advised to attend the meeting but just as observer. A stand-up meeting is a daily meeting and is held roughly for 15 minutes. Every member basically must answer 3 questions. What they accomplished yesterday. What is the plan for today. Any problems they are facing. Daily stand-up is basically a status update and not a lengthy discussion.

Participants usually stand instead of sitting so that the meeting gets over quickly or they can even do a plank to end it even faster.

Dev Team, Scrum Master

Features and priorities are "locked" (or frozen) for duration of sprint, Provides stability for developers during the sprint. Team meets daily to discuss progress –daily standup meeting. Developer Reports what they did since last Scrum, what they will do before next Scrum, what impediments require action

The product owner is optional to attend.

Question 10

5 / 5 pts

Describe the three steps of grooming the Product Backlog and who performs those steps.

Your Answer:

The three steps of grooming the Product Backlog are: -

1. Creating and refining of items. It can be suggested by anyone such as the developer, scrum master or the product owner.
2. Prioritizing of items is done by product owner. As the project evolves the priority might change to other items.

3. Estimating items are done by the developers high priority items are estimated more accurately compared to the lower priority items.

The three steps are 1. creating and refining any and all user stories within the backlog, 2. prioritizing each item with how important each one is, which determines when they should be tackled, and 3. estimating how long each of the stories is going to take. The first step is done by both the developers (who can suggest refining or stories) and the product owner who has the final say. The product owner is in charge of prioritizing each task based on what the customer is telling him. The developers are in charge of the last step since they know the project best and can get the best sense on how complex each story is.

Question 11

0 / 0 pts

"I pledge on my honor that I have not given or received any unauthorized assistance on this assignment/examination. I further pledge that I have not copied any material from a book, article, the Internet or any other source except where I have expressly cited the source."

Correct!

☒ True

☐ False

Quiz Score: **50** out of 50