**Module 2: Assessment (Graded)**

1.Question 1

Why is it suggested that story point values be chosen from a Fibonacci sequence?



Larger user stories have more uncertainty, so they are estimated more coarsely.



It is a good idea to round up estimates because management will cut them back.



Fibonacci numbers are well known to managers and developers.



You can check whether an estimate is accurate if it is a Fibonacci number.

**ANSWER:** (a) Larger user stories have more uncertainty, so they are estimated more coarsely.

2.Question 2

Suppose completing user story A is estimated to be 2 story points. Relative to that, completing user story B is estimated to be twice the effort. How many story points are needed to complete both user stories? Use a Fibonacci number for each user story estimate.



8



7



6



5

**ANSWER:** (b) 7

3.Question 3

Within a sprint, suppose a user story estimated at 13 story points is partly completed. The developers say the work for it is half done. How many story points would the partial work contribute toward their velocity for the sprint?



8



5



6.5



0

**ANSWER:** (d) 0

4.Question 4

A development team estimates their velocity to be 15 story points per sprint, based on data from a similar project with the same developers, type of software product, and sprint duration. For the current project, after the first few sprints, their actual velocity was calculated to be 12 story points per sprint. What should be done for the next sprint?



Increase the sprint duration by 25 per cent.



Use 12 story points per sprint as their estimated velocity.



Inflate all the story point estimates by 25 per cent.



Continue to use 15 story points per sprint as their estimated velocity.

**ANSWER:** (b) Use 12 story points per sprint as their estimated velocity.

5.Question 5

A development team is planning their fourth sprint, and have three prior sprints of actual velocities. To estimate their velocity for the upcoming sprint using this data, what issues should their estimation technique address? Choose the 2 that are correct.



Generate a Fibonacci number.



Review whether the velocity numbers would be representative for the next sprint.



Consider that the velocity numbers may not be stable early on in a project.



Weight highly the most recent actual velocity number.

**ANSWER:** (b) Review whether the velocity numbers would be representative for the next sprint.

(c) Consider that the velocity numbers may not be stable early on in a project.

6.Question 6

Suppose there is a project for a software product with an inception phase followed by 5 development sprints, ending with a target date to present the product at a trade show. What needs to be flexible to apply Scrum to plan this project?



The definition of "done".



The target date.



The sprint time box.



Scope.

**ANSWER:** (d) Scope.

7.Question 7

Besides task planning, how can Gantt charts be adapted to do release planning? Choose the 2 that are correct.



Define release tasks.



Show a time period spanning the current and next couple of sprints.



Use user stories rather than tasks as the items of work.



Label each task with the sprint it is for.

**ANSWER:** (b) Show a time period spanning the current and next couple of sprints.

(c) Use user stories rather than tasks as the items of work.

8.Question 8

Release planning considers the priorities of the user stories in the product backlog, where "should do" means \_\_\_, and "could do" means \_\_\_.



important but not necessary / out of scope



medium priority / low priority



low priority / medium priority



out of scope / important but not necessary

**ANSWER:** (b) medium priority / low priority