**Quiz 6: (lecture 10)**

Question 1: Which of the following most accurately describes the Cost Performance Index (CPI)?

a. CPI = BCWP / BCWS b. CPI = ACWP / BCWS c. CPI = BCWS / ACWP

**d. CPI = BCWP / ACWP**

Question 2: Which of the following does NOT describe what a WBS provides for us?

a. A delineation of all significant work

**b. A hierarchy of the project's deliverables, organized by type**.

c. A basis for estimation

d. A framework for schedule, budget & expense tracking

Question 3: [ EVM-What is the health of my project] Which of following correctly describe how earned value is calculated?

**a. Earned value for completed activities is equal to the total budget.**

b. Activities not yet begun, the earned value is equal to the total budget.

**c. Multiply the budget by a percentage complete to get the earned value.**

**d. Earned value may be defined as the sum of the budgets for the work that is complete.**

Question 4: Which of the following most accurately describes "Baselining"?

a. Baselining describes the plan of record

**b. Baselining the schedule simply means “storing” all of the schedule dates, effort estimates and cost estimates associated with your work packages as the “plan of record”**

c. Baselining describes the cost of the current work

d. Baselining describes how much value has been earned by the work performed

Question 5: Which of the following most accurately describes the Budgeted Cost of Work Performed (BCWP)?

a. The cost of completed work

b. The plan of record

c. BCWP = ACWP – BCWS

**d. How much “value” was “earned” by the work performed**

Question 6: [ EVM-What is the health of my project] Which of the following is NOT a benefit of an earned value management system?

a. The associated database of completed projects is useful for comparative analysis.

b. The "to-complete" performance index allows evaluation of the forecasted final cost.

**c. The periodic (e.g., weekly or monthly) delivery of running and tested product code features is a benchmark.**

d. The management by exception principle can reduce information overload.

Question 7: Which of the following most accurately describes the Actual Cost of Work Performed (ACWP)?

**a. The cost of completed work**

b. The plan of record

c. ACWP = BCWP - BCWS

d. How much “value” was “earned” by the work performed

Question 8: Which of the following most accurately describes the Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS)?

**a. The plan of record**

b. The cost of completed work

c. How much “value” was “earned” by the work performed

d. BCWS = BCWP – ACWP

Question 9: Which of the following most accurately describes the Cost Variance (CV)?

**a. CV = BCWP – ACWP**

b. CV = ACWP – BCWS

c. CV = BCWS – ACWP

d. SV = BCWP – BCWS

Question 10: [ EVM-What is the health of my project] Proper analysis of a project requires following major items:

**a. budget b. earned value** c. actual revenue  **d. actual costs**

Question 11: Which of the following describes a work breakdown structure?

a. A decomposition of the project's deliverables

b. A list of the project's deliverables, organized by due date

c. A hierarchy of the project's deliverables, organized by type

**d. A hierarchy of elements that decomposes the project plan into the discrete work tasks.**

**Quiz 7: (lecture 12,13)**

Question 1: Which of the following information does the Change Control Board NOT need to assess the change.

**a. Earned Value (benefits of implementing change)**

b. Cost (potential cost or cost savings)

c. Size (how big is the change?)

d. Impact (consequences of the change)

Question 2: Which of the following is NOT a key step in the risk management process?

a. Risk identification b. Risk prioritization **c. Assigning Risk Resources** d. Risk Monitoring

Question 3: Which of the following is NOT a good reason to prioritize a project's risks?

a. You can’t “manage” every risk, so you will need to focus on the highest priority risks.

b. Usually – The larger the risk loss, the high priority the risk

c. Helps identify which risks to ignore

**d. Helps identify which resources to use**

Question 4: [Risk Management for Software Projects] What are the two types of strategies for mitigating identified risks?

**a. Action planning**  b. Removal planning **c. Contingency planning**  d. Adapting planning

Question 5: Which of the following is NOT a level of risk management?

a. Crisis Management (addressing risks after they become a crisis).

**b. React to EVMS risks (reacting to earned value risks quickly, but still reacting)**

c. Risk Mitigation (planning for risk mitigation, but no prevention)

d. Prevention (identifying and preventing risks)

Question 6: Which of the following is NOT a source of change.

a. Development Team b. Market c. Competition  **d. Crowdsourcing**

Question 7: [Risk Management for Software Projects] What are the two risk elements that you will need to estimate?

**a. The probability that the risk will become a problem**

b. The probability that the problem will become a risk

**c. The effect (impact) that the problem would have on the project’s desired outcome.**

d. The cost of risk

Question 8: Which of the following is NOT an alternative that project teams have when managing change?

a. Preventing change. b. Managing change. c. Embracing change.  **d. Deleting change**

Question 9: Which of the following is NOT an alternative for managing a risk?

a. Avoid the Risk (Don’t do the risky activity)

b. Buy Information About the Risk

c. Eliminate the Root Cause of the Risk

**d. Assign the Risk**

Question 10: Which of the following is NOT true about change management for a software project?

a. Change is inevitable.

b. There are good changes

c. There are bad changes

**d. Customers will always help you manage changes effectively.**

Question 11: Which of the following is NOT true about why product change must be managed?

a. Adding functions that were not requested (no matter how useful and clever they are) consumes project resources and increases the risk of errors downstream.

**b. Requested new features will always add value to the project.**

c. The project team will discover problems during a development effort and spend resources to resolve them.

d. All projects will receive enhancement requests.

Question 12: Which of the following is NOT a key characteristic of Risk?

a. Uncertainty

**b. Resources**

c. An associated loss if the risk occurs

d. Being manageable

Question 13: [Risk Management for Software Projects] Which of following statement are TRUE?

**a. A risk is a potential problem**

b. A risk is problem that has materialized.

**c. A problem is a risk that has materialized.**

d. A problem is a potential risk

Question 14: Which of the following is NOT an example of "product change"?

a. Adding (or removing) requirements

b. Fixing defects

**c. Adding (or removing) resources**

d. Imposing technology choices

Question 15: Which of the following is the change control board (CCB) NOT responsible for?

a. Making sure that change requests are submitted correctly and completely

b. Determining the disposition of change requests to the appropriate state

**c. Estimating each change request**

d. Ensuring that the change request process is timely and stakeholder friendly

Question 16: Which of the following does NOT accurately describe Software Configuration Management?

a. Tracking and controlling software changes

**b. Managing the change control board**

c. Identifying work products likely to change

d. Auditing and reporting on changes

Question 17: Which of the following fields is NOT necessary when documenting a risk?

a. Impact (and to what) if the risk event occurs

**b. Quantitative Evaluation of Risk Resources**

c. Probability of the risk event occurring

d. Risk Exposure

**Quiz 8: (lecture 14)**

Question 1: Which of following is NOT true about Customer’s Bill of Rights?

a. To set objectives for the project and have them followed

b. To know how long the software project will take, and how much it will cost

**c. To know in detail what product I’m supposed to build and to clarify the product definition if it is unclear**

d. To have ready access to project deliverables throughout the project

Question 2 : [Software Customer Satisfaction] Name two things that we must we do to get our customers to participate in our survey?

a. Force them to participate in our survey

**b. Make sure that the survey deals with issues that the customer cares about.**

**c. Keep the survey short.**

d. Keep the survey as long as possible

Question 3 : Is customer satisfaction a subjective or objective measure?

**a. Subjective, because it is a measure of the customer's perception.**

b. Objective, because it is a measure of the customer's perception.

Question 4 : [Software Customer Satisfaction] Which of following is NOT a report that can be useful when reporting customer satisfaction survey results?

a. Summary of current satisfaction levels.

**b. Summary of number question not being answered**

c. The distribution of detailed response data.

d. Satisfaction level trends for each key quality requirement over time.

Question 5 :Why we need to measure customer satisfaction?

**a. Because it's more expensive to gain a new customer than it is to retain an existing customer**

b. Because it's cheaper to gain a new customer than it is to retain an existing customer

c. Because decreasing customer retention can increase profit for company

**d. Because increasing customer retention can increase profit for company**

Question 6: Which of the following does NOT accurately describe why it is important to define done for a project?

a. So done is clearly defined for all stakeholders to make sure that they are all in agreement

b. So there done is defined in terms of quantifiable data that demonstrate success

**c. So the stakeholders know when issues will be addressed**

d. So the project manager can address any issues immediately if done changes for any stakeholder

Question 7: Which of the following is NOT a possible cause of customer dissatisfaction with the project team?

**a. Damage from a natural disaster**

b. Breach of security

c. Breach of ethics

d. Lack of professionalism by development team

Question 8: [Software Customer Satisfaction] Why should your surveys have a comment section for each question?

**a. Because comments are more specific**

**b. Because the volume of comments received is greater**

c. Because comments are not very useful so don't waste too much time on them

**d. Because comments are easier to interpret because they are in a specific context**

Question 9 : What are the goals of customer satisfaction?

**a. Satisfy and delight the customer**

b. Improve product quality

c. Increase productivity

**d. Generate repeat business**

Question 10 : Which of following is NOT true about Project Team’s Bill of Rights?

a. To know the project objectives and to clarify priorities

b. To have ready access to the customer, manager, marketer or other person responsible for making decisions about the software’s functionality

**c. To decide which features are in and which are out**

d. To take the time needed to create meaningful estimates and to revise estimates whenever the project’s requirements change

**Quiz 9: (lecture 16)**

Question 1: Which of the following is NOT a level of agile planning?:

a. Strategy  **b. Premier**  c. Sprint d. Release

Question 2: Which of the following is NOT an estimation method?

a. Historical Data b. Expert Judgment  **c. Delphi Data**  d. Parametric

Question 3: [Stellman and Greene Estimation ch03] Which of following is not the Delphi process steps?

a. Choose the team b. Individual preparation c. Estimation session **d. Create schedule**

Question 4: Which estimation method is planning poker most closely related to?

a. Historical Data  **b. Wideband Delphi**  c. Parametric d. None of the above

Question 5: Which of following are correct about elapsed time and ideal time?

**a. Elapsed time: How long something will actually take you.**

b. Elapsed time: How long something would take if it’s all you worked on, you had no interruptions and everything you need is available.

c. Ideal time: How long something will actually take you.

**d. Ideal time: How long something would take if it’s all you worked on, you had no interruptions and everything you need is available.**

Question 6: [Stellman and Greene Estimation ch03] Why are assumptions important when estimating using Wideband Delphi?

**a. Because at the outset of the project, the team members do not have all of the information they need in order to produce estimates.**

**b. To deal with incomplete information, they must make assumptions about the work to be done**

c. Customer force estimation team to make assumptions

d. None of the above

Question 7: [Improve Project Performance with Historical Data] Why should an organization collect historical data?

**a. If an organization wants to improve its performance for future projects then it must learn from the projects in its past.**

**b. Learning how to not repeat past mistakes is an important part of improving project performance.**

c. To accept wasting time and money.

**d. To identify and continue things (best practices) that contributed to past successes.**

Question 8: Are the estimation methods mutually exclusive?

**a. No, the estimation methods are not mutually exclusive**

b. Yes, the estimation methods are mutually exclusive?

Question 9: What are the typical units used to estimate user stories and tasks?

**a. Story points**  b. History points  **c. Hours**  d. Month

Question 10: Which of the following does NOT describe why an organization should collect historical data?

**a. To compare team performance.**

b. Learning how to not repeat past mistakes is an important part of improving project performance.

c. To avoid wasting time and money.

d. To identify and continue things (best practices) that contributed to past successes.

Question 11: Which of following is not an advantage of ideal time?

a. Ideal time is easier to explain outside the team

b. Ideal time is easier to estimate at first

c. Ideal time is easy to measure

**d. Ideal time makes velocity predictions easier**