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Module 3: Assessment (Graded)

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1. Suppose, at the point in a project when requirements are elicited, the variability of estimates is 0.5x to 2.0x. And, at the point when potential approaches are formulated, the variability of estimates is 0.8x to 1.25x. You just started eliciting requirements for an app, and the development team estimates the activity to formulate potential approaches would take 2 days. What should be used as the estimated time to complete this activity? **1 / 1 point**

   - (●) 1 to 4 days
   - ( ) 4 days
   - ( ) 2 days
   - ( ) 1.6 to 2.5 days

   ✓ **Correct**
   Correct answer. The project is at the requirements elicitation point, so the variability factors to use are 0.5x to 2.0x.

2. In estimating the duration to complete a project, the optimistic duration is 3 days, the pessimistic duration is 15 days, and the most probable duration is 6 days. What is the interval that would contain the actual duration about 95% of the time? **1 / 1 point**

   - ( ) 5 to 9 days
   - ( ) 3 to 15 days
   - (●) 3 to 11 days
   - ( ) 0 to 8 days

✓ **Correct**

Correct answer.

3. For a software requirement, a development team is planning a task to write the implementation code and a task to write and run unit tests for that code. The two tasks can happen in parallel, but they specifically want some of these tests ready before writing the implementation code. What kind of task dependency is this between the coding and testing tasks? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Finish-Start
- ◉ Start-Start
- ○ Finish-Finish
- ○ Start-Finish

✓ **Correct**

Correct answer. The testing task must start before the coding task can start.

4. A software product manager has a task to analyze the usage data for the features of a web application. After that task is done, there is a task to decide which popular features to incorporate into a mobile version of the application. What kind of task dependency is this between the analysis and decision tasks? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Finish-Finish
- ○ Start-Finish
- ○ Start-Start
- ◉ Finish-Start

✓ **Correct**

Correct answer. The analysis task must finish before the decision task can start.

5. In a CPM chart, the ___ represented tasks, while in a PERT chart, the ___ represented **1 / 1 point**

tasks.

- arrows / boxes
- critical path / program evaluation
- edges / nodes
- nodes / edges

Correct

Correct answer. In a CPM chart, the nodes represented the tasks, while in a PERT chart, the edges represented the tasks.

6. In a PERT chart, the nodes represented milestones. When multiple tasks lead directly out of a node, what does that mean? **1 / 1 point**

- The tasks are on the critical path.
- The tasks end by synchronizing at the milestone.
- The tasks can be done in parallel.
- The tasks need to be done sequentially.

Correct

Correct answer. The multiple tasks leading directly out of a node can be done in parallel.

7. For a project, the critical path from beginning to end, has ___. **1 / 1 point**

- the most tasks
- the longest duration
- the shortest duration
- slack

Correct

Correct answer. The critical path is the longest duration path, after adding all the task estimates along it.

8. In Scrum, an iteration plan is generated in a ___ meeting. The developers break down each user story into ___ with estimated times, which are ___. **1 / 1 p**

- (●) sprint planning / tasks / self-assigned
- ( ) sprint / a work breakdown structure / assigned by a manager
- ( ) sprint planning / tasks / assigned by a manager
- ( ) sprint planning / features / self-assigned

✓ **Correct**

Correct answer. In a sprint planning meeting, developers define tasks, and self-assign them.