**Explain how Earned Value fields are used to compute Schedule Variance – and why this is important.**

Schedule Variance (SV) = Budgeted Cost of Work Performed (BCWP) – Scheduled (BCWS)Cost Variance (CV) = Budgeted (BCWP) – Actual (ACWP) Cost of Work Performed

*Project Earned Value* is a simple concept (are we ahead of schedule? Budget?), but most folks don’t use it. It’s an indicator of how good the candidate is at tracking an active project (as opposed to just using MS Project as an estimator / high-level planner).

**What is EVM, earned value management?**

At every monitoring point the planned value (PV), earned value (EV) and actual cost (AC) are monitored. PMB, performance measurement baseline is the aggregation of all planned values. Variances from baselines are determined and Schedule variance (SV) and cost variance (CV) are calculated. If earned value is equal to the planned value then the project is achieving what it is supposed to. If there is schedule or cost variance is significant, appropriate action needs to be taken to correct the slips. Estimate at completion (EAC) is estimated and compared with budget at completion. In case there is a slip, the cost consequences will be known.

What do you understand by Daily Stand-Up?

Answer: You may surely get an interview question about daily stand-up. So, what should be the answer to this question? The daily stand-up is an everyday meeting (most preferably held in the morning) in which the whole team meets for almost 15 minutes to find answer to the following three questions –

* What was done yesterday?
* What is your plan for today?
* Is there any impediment or block that restricts you from completing your task?

#### What do you know about Scrum ban?

Answer: Scrum-ban is a Scrum and Kanban-based model for the software development. This model is specifically used for the projects that need continuous maintenance, have various programming errors or have some sudden changes. This model promotes the completion of a project in minimum time for a programming error or user story.

**During Scrum meeting what all things are done?**

During scrum meeting

* Team analyze how much time they got to complete task during the Sprint
* From product backlog, team takes the first item and breaks into tasks
* Team estimates how long a task will take
* If there is any time left during the sprint, they will move on to the next item on the product backlog
* Decide the features which have clarity and estimates how many to be scoped for sprint

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The daily stand-up is an effective way to motivate the team and make them set a goal for the day.

**Scrum is an Agile framework, right? Name a few other Agile frameworks.**

Answer: Yes, Scrum is an Agile framework. Few other Agile frameworks are –

* Feature Driven Development
* Test Driven Development
* Kanban

While answering this type of Agile Scrum interview questions please note that name the frameworks you are familiar with or have followed.

#### Do you hold any agile certification? Why did you choose this certification?

Answer: Agile and scrum certifications are hot in market and organizations are expecting the candidates to hold one or more out of it. Certifications generally looked by organizations are:

* ACP (Agile Certified Practitioner)
* ASM (Agile Scrum Master)
* CSM (Certified Scrum Master)
* Safe Agilist

**What Is The Utility Of Work Contouring In The Software? Name The Different Types Of Contouring That Are Used In The Ms Project.**

**Answer :**

A Project manager needs to know the spreading of the work hours during the week. This is facilitated by the work contouring feature of the software. It shows you a graph according to the distribution of the work in the week.

* A flat contour shows evenness in the distribution of work in the week.
* The peak of activity at the end of the project is shown by the back loaded option.
* The peak of activity at the beginning of the project is shown with the front loading option.
* There are only two major peaks in the project known as double peaks- once in the beginning and one at the end.
* When the activity rises at a peak at the earliest in the project, it is known as the early peak.
* When the same thing as back loading comes with a ramp, it is known as the late peak.
* The singular peak in the middle of the project is known as bell.
* When there is both ramps down and up in a bell, it is known as a turtle.

**What are the artifacts of Scrum process?**

Scrum process artifacts include

* **Sprint backlog –**The Sprint Backlog is the set of Product Backlog items selected for the Sprint, plus a plan for delivering the product Increment and realizing the Sprint Goal. The Sprint Backlog is a forecast by the Development Team about what functionality will be in the next Increment and the work needed to deliver that functionality into a “Done” Increment.
* **Product backlog –** The Product Backlog is an ordered list of everything that might be needed in the product and is the single source of requirements for any changes to be made to the product. The Product Owner is responsible for the Product Backlog, including its content, availability, and ordering.
* **Velocity chart-** A velocity chart shows the sum of estimates of the work delivered across all iterations. Typically, velocity will stabilize through the life of a project unless the project team make-up varies widely or the length of the iteration changes.
* **Burn-down chart –** It is a chart that shows how quickly you and your team are burning through your customer’s user stories. It shows the total effort against the amount of work we deliver on each iteration.

**Explain What Kind Of Task Is A Milestone?**

**Answer :**

Milestone is one of the most important tasks in the project which get adjusted to a time scale of zero duration. It is like a short term goal of the project.

**Explain What Is The Use Of Work Contour In Ms Project? What Are The Different Types Of Contour You Use In Ms Project?**

**Answer :**

In MS project work, contour displays the distribution of working hours over the duration of the task.The graph will show the peak according the work distribution over the week.

**Flat:** Such contour signifies an even distribution of work

**Back-loaded:** It will show the peak activity at the end of the project

**Front-loaded:** It will show the peak working activity at the opening of the project

**Double peak:** It will show two major periods of peak activity

**Early peak:** It is same as the front loaded but with the rise to peak activity

**Late peak:** It is same as a back loaded contour with a ramp

**Bell:** It shows a single peak in the central of the project

**Turtle:** A bell with a ramp up and down