HW8

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You need to estimate a new project for your team. It seems to have 70 user stories that need to be delivered. You intend to deliver them in a series of sprints in two-week intervals. The Scrum master informed you that they have 15 essential user stories that you know need to be delivered first to provide a base, and then the rest are prioritized by the business lead. You have 6 people on your team.

Since you do not have any historical data, you decided to speak to a group of developers how long they think it would take to develop and test the project. They tell you about 3 months. You ask them how confident they are. They say 95% confident. You ask what they think the big risks are. They say, “Hey, if Ben decides to take a month to go surfing, that might hurt us.”

What is the correct second step in sizing the project?

1. I think the second step is definition and planning. According to “Project definition and planning” [1], this includes defining the scope, plan and cost of the project. Also planning for risk management, predicting defects, and identifying potential problems and obstacles.

What are two strategies to size the project?

1. There are 5 sizing methods that are being used normally included (1) sizing by analogy, (2) function points, (3) Halstead vocabulary, (4) proxies and (5) user stories/story points. The two methods most used were sizing by analogy and function points.

What is list of tools that you can use?

1. There are some great tools that sizing the project and make good plans. Such as Project Sizing Calculator [2], this Project Sizing Calculator can guide your decision on the extent to which you should apply the QNPM Framework to your Project. There are several great tools when sizing the defects, for example, using SPSS, SAS and STEER in order to build Rayleigh model to see impacts on defects.

[1] <https://www.process.st/project-management-steps#definition>

[2] <https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/knowledge/qnpm/Resources/pages/projectsizingcalculator.aspx>