Week 1 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE 100%

1.	A software company tries to implement agile methods. They empower teams and 1/1 point have daily standups, lessen the focus on documentation, partner with customers in the development process, and set a reasonable development schedule. After
	eight months, they release their first product and, sadly, it's a failure with users. Which value from the Agile Manifesto did they most likely fail to consider?
	Customer collaboration > contract negotiation
	Individual interactions > processes and tools
	Responding to change > following a plan
	Working software > comprehensive documentation
	Correct Every situation is different, but in the agile world, eight months is a relatively long time to wait for working software to have contact with real users. Most likely, the company should have been more iterative, releasing sooner, designing observations where they can determine if they're delivering something that's valuable to the user, and then being responsive to change.
2.	What prompted the development of agile?
	Computing and software developments, such as the personal computer and the Internet.
	Engineers who wanted more control over the product development process.
	Business, engineering, and software practices that reflected a belief in the value of plans and scaling as a means to valuable outcomes.
	Oesigners who introduced "design thinking" as a means to innovation.
	Correct The belief throughout the last century was that businesses could achieve success through careful planning and analysis, but the explosion of ideas around design, innovation, and software pointed to the need for different processes as described by agile.

3. Why is narrative collaboration around user stories critical to agile development?

1 / 1 point

	It maximizes the strengths of individual team members
	The user stories are creative
	It ensures all team members are involved.
	It gets all members of the team involved in discussing what to develop and why
	 Correct Narrative collaboration helps teams drive towards valuable, customer-relevant implementations.
4.	What problem arises when we're generally not wrong but not specifically right (or 1/1 point wrong)?
	Creating software that works but isn't usedand we're not sure why
	Creating software that works and is usedand we know why
	Creating software that doesn't work and isn't usedand we're not sure why
	Creating software that works and is usedand we're not sure why
	Correct Being generally not wrong leads to poor outcomes. The more specific we are, the more likely we can drive to something valuable.
5.	What does "responding to change over following a plan" mean in practice?
	Replacing a rigid plan with a looser process
	Pivoting whenever the client is dissatisfied
	Having no plan at all
	Replacing a rigid plan with a different set of methods
	Correct In an agile environment, different structures allow the team to encounter ambiguity, analyze it, and make a decision