Problem Detection and Resolution Quiz

1. The Problem Detection and Resolution aspect of agile project consists of all of these except_____

A. Encourage experimentation and communication in order to discover problems or impediments that prevent maximal value delivery.

B. Identify and resolve issues and threats on time by engaging the whole team.

C. Issues should be resolved by appropriate team member(s). In the case the issue cannot be resolved; the team should communicate with appropriate stakeholders to adjust project expectations and priorities.

D. Finding the escalating factor of the problem.

2. It is the uncertainty that could affect the success or failure of a project; it becomes a problem after occurrence. The characteristics stated above implies to which of the following?

A. Mistake.

B. Error.

C. Risk.

D. None of the above.

3. According to agile threat management, in order to maximize values, which of these risks should be utilized?

A. Positive risk.

B. Negative risk.

C. Compromise risk.

D. None of the above.

4. In risk or threat management, which of these shares the same meaning with negative risk?

A. Devaluing risk.

B. Anti value risk.

C. Null value risk.

D. All of the above.

5. The core risks mentioned in the book “The Software Project Manager’s Bridge to Agility” includes all of the following except_____

A. Scope creep.

B. Project variation.

C. Specification break down.

D. Extrinsic schedule.

6. Which of these is defined as the acceptance criterion and acceptable risks accompanying a project?

A. Validation.

B. Compliance.

C. Verification.

D. Done.

7. In user requirements collection, the form of testing created for continuous feedback to effect quality improvement and assurance includes?

A. Unit testing.

B. Automated testing.

C. Quality testing.

D. None of the above.

8. _____ is the measure of how far apart things are; i.e. how much the data vary from one another.

A. Trend analysis.

B. Variance analysis.

C. Project analysis.

D. None of the above.

9. Another tool for carrying out cause and effect analysis to help discover the root cause of a problem or the bottle necks of processes is_____

A. Trial diagram.

B. Root diagram.

C. Fishbone diagram.

D. Scatter diagram.

10. Which of these is the technique involved in the application of a Fishbone diagram_____

A. Writing down the problem as the fish head.

B. Thinking of major factors involved in the problem, at least four.

C. Identifying possible causes and draw a line spinning off the major factors.

D. All of the above.

Answer Key

1. The Problem Detection and Resolution aspect of agile project consists of all of these except_____

A. Encourage experimentation and communication in order to discover problems or impediments that prevent maximal value delivery.

B. Identify and resolve issues and threats on time by engaging the whole team.

C. Issues should be resolved by appropriate team member(s). In the case the issue cannot be resolved; the team should communicate with appropriate stakeholders to adjust project expectations and priorities.

D. Finding the escalating factor of the problem.

D. Finding the escalating factor of the problem, this statement is not presented in agile problem determining steps. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect for this question.

2. It is the uncertainty that could affect the success or failure of a project; it becomes a problem after occurrence. The characteristics stated above implies to which of the following?

A. Mistake.

B. Error.

C. Risk

D. None of the above.

C. Risk. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect for this question.

3. According to agile threat management, in order to maximize values, which of these risks should be utilized?

A. Positive risk.

B. Negative risk.

C. Compromise risk.

D. None of the above.

A. Positive risk. Choices B, C, and D are incorrect for this question.

4. In risk or threat management, which of these shares the same meaning with negative risk?

A. Devaluing risk.

B. Anti value risk.

C. Null value risk.

D. All of the above.

B. Anti value risk, in accordance to agile context.

5. The core risks mentioned in the book “The Software Project Manager’s Bridge to Agility” includes all of the following except_____

A. Scope creep.

B. Project variation.

C. Specification break down.

D. Extrinsic schedule.

D. Extrinsic schedule. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect for this question.

6. Which of these is defined as the acceptance criterion and acceptable risks accompanying a project?

A. Validation.

B. Compliance.

C. Verification.

D. Done.

D. Done is the right choice. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect for this question.

7. In user requirements collection, the form of testing created for continuous feedback to effect quality improvement and assurance includes?

A. Unit testing.

B. Automated testing.

C. Quality testing.

D. None of the above.

A. Unit testing. B, C and D are incorrect for this question.

8. _____ is the measure of how far apart things are; i.e. how much the data vary from one another.

A. Trend analysis.

B. Variance analysis.

C. Project analysis.

D. None of the above.

B. Variance analysis. Choices A, D, and C are incorrect for this question.

9. Another tool for carrying out cause and effect analysis to help discover the root cause of a problem or the bottle necks of processes is_____

A. Trial diagram.

B. Root diagram.

C. Fishbone diagram.

D. Scatter diagram.

C. Fishbone diagram. A, B, and D are incorrect for this question.

10. Which of these is the technique involved in the application of a Fishbone diagram_____

A. Writing down the problem as the fish head.

B. Thinking of major factors involved in the problem, at least four.

C. Identifying possible causes and draw a line spinning off the major factors.

D. All of the above.

D. All of the above. Choice A, B or C only is incorrect for this question.

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