Kanban Essentials

Sample Exam V102023

1.   Kanban is a strategy for optimizing the flow of value through a process that uses visual facilitation and a limited work-in-progress system.

a)   True
b)   False

2.   What is the core idea of Kanban?

a)   Maximize the amount of work in progress (WIP).
b)   Minimize collaboration between teams
c)   Visualize the workflow.
d)   Use predictive methodologies

3.   Which of the following is not one of the basic flow metrics in Kanban?

a)   Work in Progress
b)   Tickets to deploy
c)   Cycle Time
d)   Throughput

4.   Which of the following Kanban practices is commonly applied in work management?

a)   Active management of work-in-progress items
b)   Developer turnover
c)   Daily meetings
d)   Retrospective

5.   What does WIP mean?

a)   Wait Intern Process
b)   Waste Intern Process
c)   Work-In-Progres
d)   Web Intern Practice (Web Internship)

6.   Why is it necessary to achieve an optimized flow?

a)   For continuous value delivery to the customer
b)   Delivery of assignments on a more regular basis.
c)   Guarantee customers progress on products.
d)   Decrease the load in development.

7.   Which of the following are Kanban values?

a)   Respect, tolerance, autonomy
b)   Empathy, patience, agreement
c)   Transparency, balance, collaboration, leadership.
d)   Perseverance, agreement, punctuality.

8.   According to Kanban, what are the three key aspects of the organization that can be improved through the method?

a)   Customer focus, Rapid deployment, Job visualization
b)   Transparency, Inspection, Adaptation
c)   Sustainability, Service orientation, Survival.
d)   Clarity, Order, WIP

9.   In the context of Kanban change management, which of the following statements represents a fundamental principle?

a)   Start with what you are doing now.
b)   Visualize the work.
c)   Separate the work team.
d)   Develop to order.

10.   In Kanban, the commitment is an explicit or tacit agreement between the customer and the service, where:

1.   The customer expresses his desire for an item and assumes delivery of the item.
2.   The service undertakes to produce and deliver it to the customer.

The above statement is:

a)   True
b)   False

11.   How do you know the speed at which work items are delivered?

a)   Lead time
b)   Delivery Rate
c)   Flow debt
d)   Workflow

12.   Select which are not general Kanban practices

a)   Visualize, Make explicit policies.
b)   Limit work in progress, Manage flow.
c)   Implement feedback loops, Improve in a collaborative manner.
d)   Creating cross-functional teams, Implementing new delivery policies.

13.   When it comes to managing workflow in a Kanban system, which of the following goals should be a priority?

a)   Maximizing value delivery
b)   Unburdening the team
c)   Improving the transparency of the system
d)   Predicting work delivery

14.   Process policies should be:

a)   Few, simple, well-defined
b)   Explicit, created by the team, extensive in their documentation
c)   Relevant, Complicated, Transparent
d)   General, equitable throughout the team.

15.   How many specific feedback opportunities does Kanban define?

a)   5
b)   8
c)   7
d)   4

16.   Just in time is the pioneering vision of producing only what is needed, at the right time."

a)   False
b)   True

17.   In Kanban, what are the two key roles?

a)   Demand manager, head of human talent
b)   Customer representative, event manager
c)   Service request manager, Service delivery manager
d)   Voice of the customer, Representative of the organization

18.   What is meant by "cadences" in the context of Kanban?

a)   System failures
b)   These are the cyclical meetings and reviews.
c)   Obstacles that do not allow to improve the flow
d)   WIP limitations

19.   What is the name of the daily meeting in Kanban?

a)   Delivery planning meeting
b)   Feedback Meeting
c)   Review of risks
d)   The Kanban Meeting

20.   What is the main objective of Kanban in work management?

a)   Maximize work in process (WIP)
b)   Maximize delivery times
c)   Minimize workflow
d)   Minimize process visibility

21.   What is commonly used as a unit of work in Kanban?

a)   Iterations
b)   User stories
c)   Individual tasks
d)   Daily meetings

22.   What is the purpose of a Kanban board?

a)   Recording employees' working time
b)   Visualize the workflow and status of tasks
c)   Define team performance goals
d)   Schedule weekly review meetings

23.   What is the main benefit of limiting work in process (WIP) in Kanban?

a)   Increase working speed
b)   Reducing the quality of work
c)   Identify bottlenecks
d)   Increasing the complexity of the process

24, Which Kanban principle focuses on continuous process improvement?

a)   Principle of making the work visible
b)   Principle of limiting work in progress
c)   Flow management principle
d)   Principle of collaborative improvement

25.   Which of the following metrics is commonly used in Kanban to evaluate team performance?

a)   History points
b)   Team speed
c)   Time spent in meetings
d)   Average cycle time

26.   What does "pull system" mean in the context of Kanban?

a)   Managers assign tasks to employees
b)   The job automatically moves from one stage to the next.
c)   The work is initiated in response to the demand of the process.
 d)   The teams work in isolation without communication

27.   What is the objective of reducing waste (Muda) in Kanban?

a)   Increasing the complexity of the process
b)   Maximize the use of resources
c)   Increasing the amount of work in process (WIP)
d)   Eliminate activities that do not add value

28.   What is the key principle in Kanban to manage and minimize risk?

a)   Maintain high work in process (WIP)
b)   Avoid cycle time measurement
c)   Making data-driven decisions
d)   Ignoring process variability

29.   What is the main focus of Kanban in terms of process changes?

a)   Make radical changes at once
b)   Implementing a fixed process without improvements
c)   Make evolutionary changes based on data and feedback.
d)   Do not make changes to the process

30.   What is a "Class of Service" in Kanban?

a)   A type of card used on the Kanban board.
b)   A method for assigning tasks to team members.
c)   A categorization of jobs based on their urgency and value.
d)   A process to limit the number of tasks in progress.

31.   What is the main purpose of using Service Classes in Kanban?

a)   Simplify the production process.
b)   Prioritize and manage workflow effectively.
c)   Reduce the amount of work in process (WIP).
d)   Track employee work hours.

32.   Which of the following describes an "Expedite" Class of Service in Kanban?

a)   Low priority tasks that can wait.
b)   Critical work requiring immediate attention.
c)   Tasks assigned to junior team members.
d)   Tasks that are not tracked on the Kanban board.

33.   What is the benefit of using Service Classes in Kanban?

a)   Increase in the amount of work in progress (WIP).
b)   Increased complexity in the process.
c)   Greater visibility and prioritization of tasks.
d)   Reduction of the working speed of the team.

34.   How is the Class of Service of a task determined in Kanban?

a)   Alphabetically by project name.
b)   Based on the size of the work team.
c)   According to their urgency and value, often in collaboration with stakeholders.
d)   By the due date of the task.

35.   What is predictability in Kanban?

a)   A method of hiding progress information.
b)   The ability to make radical changes in the process without affecting quality.
c)   The ability to predict when tasks will be completed.
d)   The amount of work in progress (WIP) allowed in each column.

36.   What metrics are commonly used to assess predictability in Kanban?

a)   Number of team meetings.
b)   Lead time or cycle time.
c)   Number of tasks in the backlog.
d)   Hours worked by the team.

37.   What type of metric helps measure variability in the Kanban process?

a)   Throughput or delivery rate.
b)   Number of columns on the board.
c)   Average cycle time.
d)   Number of tasks completed per day.

38.   Why is it important to measure cycle time in Kanban?

a)   Control the amount of work in progress (WIP).
b)   Calculate the total cost of the project.
c)   Evaluate the efficiency and predictability of the process.
d)   Determine the number of meetings required.

39. What role do metrics play in Kanban?

a) Improve the complexity of the process.
b) Provide visibility and data for decision making.
c) Minimize the use of Service Classes.
d) Increase work in progress (WIP).

40. What is the main purpose of using metrics in Kanban?

a) Hide team information.
b) Increase the amount of work in progress (WIP).
c) Improve process predictability and quality.
d) Reduce the number of tasks in the backlog.

Responses

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. A
21. C
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. D
26. C
27. D
28. C
29. C
30. C
31. B
32. B
33. C
34. C
35. C
36. B
37. C
38. C
39. B
40. C