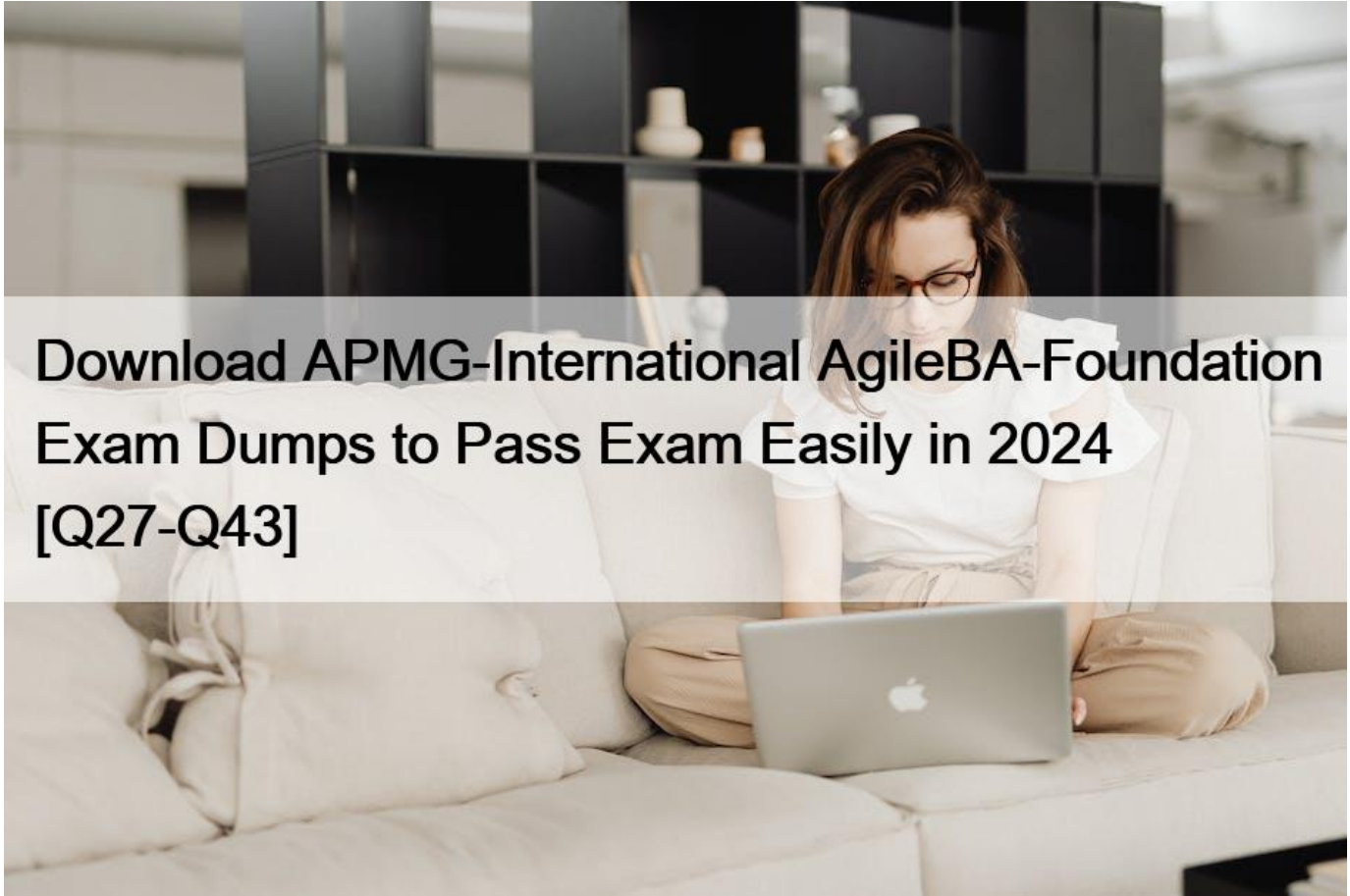


Download APMG-International AgileBA-Foundation Exam Dumps to Pass Exam Easily in 2024 [Q27-Q43]



Download APMG-International AgileBA-Foundation Exam Dumps to Pass Exam Easily in 2024
Get 100% Real Free Agile Business Analysis AgileBA-Foundation Sample Questions

QUESTION 27

Which of the following is a DSDM Principle?

- * Build incrementally from firm foundations
- * Building iteratively from Feasibility onwards
- * Build incrementally in Timeboxes
- * Build continuously from Foundations onwards

One of the core principles of DSDM (Dynamic Systems Development Method) is to **Build incrementally from firm foundations**. This principle emphasizes the importance of establishing a solid understanding of requirements and creating a stable base before moving forward with incremental development. This approach ensures that each increment builds on a reliable foundation, reducing the risk of rework and enhancing the stability of the overall solution.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf, “The Dynamic Systems Development Method (DSDM) defined a richer approach to prioritisation using the mnemonic MoSCoW”.

QUESTION 28

What should a good User Story include?

- * Reference to the technical solution environment
- * Recommended solution
- * Acceptance Criteria
- * Test script

A good User Story should include Acceptance Criteria. Acceptance Criteria define the conditions that must be met for the story to be considered complete and ensure that the developed feature meets the user’s needs and expectations. These criteria provide a clear and measurable way to verify that the functionality works as intended and helps in achieving a shared understanding between the development team and the stakeholders.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf, “The user story will generally be framed to answer the questions Who? What?

Why?…and include acceptance criteria”.

QUESTION 29

What is analysed using the Porter’s Five Forces Analysis?

- * What the organisation is trying to achieve
- * Things that place a project at a disadvantage
- * Likelihood of Government changes
- * Competitive position of an organisation

Porter’s Five Forces Analysis is used to analyze the competitive position of an organization. This framework helps in evaluating the attractiveness and profitability of an industry by examining five key forces: the threat of new entrants, the bargaining power of suppliers, the bargaining power of buyers, the threat of substitute products or services, and the intensity of competitive rivalry. By understanding these forces, an organization can develop strategies to enhance its competitive position and profitability within its industry.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf, “An analysis tool that helps to evaluate an industry’s profitability and hence its attractiveness is Michael Porter’s Five Forces model”.

QUESTION 30

In an Agile project, what category of Stakeholder is the Company Board of Directors?

- * Business
- * Programme
- * Project
- * Strategic

In an Agile project, the Company Board of Directors is considered a strategic stakeholder. This category includes individuals or groups who have a significant interest in the success and direction of the project but are not involved in the day-to-day activities. Their role is to provide high-level guidance, oversight, and support to ensure that the project aligns with the organization’s strategic goals.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf, high interest/high power stakeholders are the key players and require positive management;

QUESTION 31

When defining and planning a larger Workshop what should the Workshop Owner consider doing, with the support of the Workshop Facilitator?

- * Splitting the Workshop over two or more sites at different geographic locations
- * Not allowing Observers to attend the Workshop due to lack of space
- * Taking extra care when ensuring that participants have enough information to make an effective decision
- * Sharing the role of Facilitator between two or more people

When defining and planning a larger workshop, it is crucial for the Workshop Owner, with the support of the Workshop Facilitator, to ensure that all participants have enough information to make effective decisions. This involves thorough preparation, including distributing necessary documents and context ahead of the workshop, setting clear objectives, and ensuring that all participants understand their roles and the workshop's goals. This careful preparation helps to facilitate effective decision-making and productive discussions, leading to better outcomes from the workshop.

References: Business Analysis.pdf, Chapter 5, Investigation Techniques

QUESTION 32

What is the process of Requirements Engineering designed to do?

- * Manipulate requirements to reflect business needs
- * Evolve requirements from high-level objectives down to low-level detail
- * Consolidate low-level detail into high-level objectives
- * Separate requirements into different groups and refocus them

The process of Requirements Engineering is designed to ensure that requirements are carefully elicited, analyzed, and validated in a structured and rigorous manner. It involves evolving requirements from high-level business objectives down to low-level detailed specifications. This ensures that the final requirements are aligned with business needs and can be effectively implemented in the solution. The process typically includes several stages:

- * Requirements Elicitation: Gathering requirements from stakeholders through various techniques such as interviews, workshops, and observations.
- * Requirements Analysis: Refining and prioritizing the elicited requirements to ensure they are clear, complete, and feasible.
- * Requirements Validation: Confirming that the requirements accurately represent the stakeholders' needs and are feasible for implementation.
- * Requirements Documentation: Recording the requirements in a formal document to ensure they are communicated clearly to all stakeholders.
- * Requirements Management: Managing changes to the requirements as the project progresses.

References:

* The comprehensive process of Requirements Engineering ensures that requirements evolve from high-level objectives down to

low-level detail, aligning with the needs and expectations of the business.

QUESTION 33

What is the purpose of the Investigation step in a Structured Timebox?

- * Confirmation of the detail of all of the requirements to be delivered by the Timebox
- * Formal acceptance of the Timebox deliverables
- * Encompass the bulk of development
- * Understand the Timebox objectives

The purpose of the Investigation step in a Structured Timebox is to understand the Timebox objectives. This initial step involves clarifying the goals and the scope of the Timebox, ensuring that all team members have a shared understanding of what needs to be achieved. This involves gathering detailed information about the requirements and the desired outcomes, which helps in planning the subsequent work. By focusing on understanding the objectives, the team can align their efforts towards meeting the specific goals of the Timebox, leading to more effective and efficient development cycles. References: Business Analysis document, sections on Timebox structure and objectives.

QUESTION 34

What should an Agile BA do before agreeing to facilitate a workshop?

- * Identify workshop attendees from the wider stakeholder community
- * Define a clear rationale for their involvement in the workshop should they be called upon to participate
- * Check that the date of the workshop does not conflict with a review point in a Structured Timebox
- * Assess their independence carefully and avoid facilitating workshops where they are required to have significant participation

Before agreeing to facilitate a workshop, an Agile BA should carefully assess their independence. They need to ensure that they can remain neutral and unbiased during the workshop. If the BA is required to participate significantly in the discussion, they should avoid facilitating the session to prevent any conflict of interest or bias. This separation allows for a more balanced and objective facilitation process, ensuring that all stakeholders' views are considered fairly.

References: Business Analysis.pdf, Chapter 5, Investigation Techniques

QUESTION 35

What is the Agile BA role in the communication of requirements?

- * Owns the Prioritised Requirements List
- * Decides on any changes to the prioritisation of Must Have requirements
- * Approves the Prioritised Requirements List
- * Keeps the Prioritised Requirements List current and accessible

In Agile methodologies, the role of a Business Analyst (BA) is pivotal in managing requirements. The Agile BA is responsible for ensuring that the requirements are clearly communicated, prioritized, and updated as needed throughout the project lifecycle. Keeping the Prioritised Requirements List (PRL) current and accessible is crucial because it ensures that all team members and stakeholders are working with the most up-to-date information, which is essential for the iterative nature of Agile projects. The BA works closely with stakeholders to gather and refine requirements and collaborates with the development team to ensure that these requirements are understood and can be implemented effectively. By maintaining the PRL, the BA helps the team stay focused on delivering the highest value features first, adapting to changes quickly, and ensuring continuous alignment with business needs. References: Business Analysis document, sections on Agile methodologies and the role of a Business Analyst in requirement management.

QUESTION 36

What statement about prototyping is true?

1. One of the many ways to achieve effective communication between stakeholders

2. Make elements of the Evolving Solution visible

- * Only 1 is true
- * Only 2 is true
- * Both 1 and 2 are true
- * Neither 1 or 2 is true

Prototyping is a powerful technique in Agile methodologies that serves multiple purposes. First, it is an effective way to achieve communication between stakeholders. By creating prototypes, stakeholders can see and interact with a representation of the final product, which helps in clarifying requirements and expectations.

This visual and interactive approach ensures that all parties have a shared understanding of what is being developed. Second, prototyping makes elements of the evolving solution visible. This visibility allows stakeholders to provide feedback early and often, ensuring that the development process stays aligned with their needs and expectations. Prototypes can be adjusted iteratively based on feedback, which enhances the accuracy and relevance of the final product. References: Business Analysis document, sections on prototyping and stakeholder communication.

QUESTION 37

During the Foundations phase, how is the Prioritised Requirements List used for Requirements Planning?

- * Requirements allocated to each Development Timebox are arranged into a Story Map
- * Requirements are broken down into tasks and prioritised
- * Requirements are displayed on a Story Board for visibility
- * Requirements and priorities are negotiated to allow the first increment to be planned

During the Foundations phase, the Prioritised Requirements List is used for Requirements Planning by negotiating requirements and priorities to allow the first increment to be planned. This negotiation ensures that the highest priority requirements are addressed first and that the development team can focus on delivering the most valuable features in the initial increments. This approach aligns with Agile principles of iterative development and delivering value early.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf, “Prioritisation is extremely important during solution development…The MoSCoW prioritisation categories are related to the development and delivery of the solution”.

QUESTION 38

What technique is used to categorise Stakeholders according to their level of involvement in the project?

- * Organisation Chart
- * Management Hierarchy
- * Power/Interest Grid
- * Impact Mapping

The technique used to categorize stakeholders according to their level of involvement in the project is the Power/Interest Grid. This technique is essential for identifying which stakeholders need to be managed closely and which can be monitored with less effort. The grid categorizes stakeholders based on their power to influence the project and their interest in the project’s success. This categorization helps in devising appropriate stakeholder management strategies by assessing their power and interest levels and planning interactions accordingly.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf, Stakeholder analysis provides a means of categorising stakeholders in order to identify the most appropriate stakeholder management approach.

QUESTION 39

At which of the following levels are user requirements prioritised?

- 1) Project
 - 2) Project increment
 - 3) Timebox
 - 4) Iterative cycle
- * 1,2,3
 - * 1,2,4
 - * 1,3,4
 - * 2, 3, 4

In Agile projects, user requirements are prioritized at multiple levels to ensure effective planning and execution. These levels include:

- * **Project Level:** At this level, high-level requirements are prioritized to align with the overall project goals and objectives.
- * **Project Increment Level:** Here, the prioritization focuses on what needs to be delivered in the upcoming increments or releases.
- * **Timebox Level:** During each timebox or iteration, the most critical and high-priority requirements are selected for development and delivery.

This multi-level prioritization ensures that the project remains aligned with business needs and adapts to changes effectively, delivering value incrementally.

References: Business Analysis.pdf, Chapter 10, Establishing the Requirements

QUESTION 40

Which of the following are perspectives of testing during Iterative Development?

1. Functional
 2. Non-functional
 3. Usability
 4. Vertical
- * 1,2, 3
 - * 1,2,4
 - * 1,3,4
 - * 2, 3, 4

The perspectives of testing during Iterative Development include Functional, Non-functional, and Usability.

Functional testing ensures that the software operates according to the requirements. Non-functional testing assesses aspects such as performance, security, and reliability. Usability testing evaluates the user experience to ensure that the system is easy to use and meets user expectations. These perspectives ensure a comprehensive evaluation of the system from different angles, ensuring quality and effectiveness.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf, “Testing is an integral part of the iterative development approach… functional, non-functional, and usability aspects are continuously evaluated”.

QUESTION 41

Identify the missing words in the following sentence:

Interested Stakeholders are encouraged to [?] project progress.

- * attend Daily Stand-up meetings to observe
- * contribute to the formal tracking and recording of
- * demand frequent and detailed reports on
- * schedule regular meetings to discuss

In an Agile environment, interested stakeholders are encouraged to attend Daily Stand-up meetings to observe project progress. This practice fosters transparency and engagement by allowing stakeholders to see firsthand the current status of the project, any impediments the team is facing, and the planned tasks for the day. This regular interaction helps build trust and ensures that stakeholders are kept in the loop without the need for lengthy reports or additional meetings.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf, “Stakeholder management…frequent meetings and discussions about the direction the project is taking”.

QUESTION 42

What would you NOT find in a Business Case?

- * Metrics for measuring the success of the solution in operational use
- * Anything that could adversely effect delivery of the outcome
- * Ongoing operational, maintenance and support costs
- * Allocation of roles for the project

A business case typically includes several critical components that justify and outline the benefits of a project.

These components are:

* Metrics for measuring the success of the solution in operational use: This involves defining how the success of the project will be measured once implemented. Metrics might include performance indicators, key results, and other measurable outcomes to ensure the project meets its objectives.

* Anything that could adversely affect the delivery of the outcome: This would encompass risks and potential issues that could hinder the successful delivery of the project. Identifying these in the business case helps in planning mitigation strategies.

* Ongoing operational, maintenance, and support costs: These are detailed to provide a clear picture of the long-term financial commitment required for the project. It ensures stakeholders understand the total cost of ownership beyond initial implementation.

However, allocation of roles for the project is typically not part of a business case. This aspect falls under project management plans or other documentation related to project execution and governance rather than the justification and high-level planning that a business case provides.

References:

* Business Analysis.pdf: The structure of a business case typically includes sections on cost-benefit analysis, risk assessment, and performance metrics, but not on role allocation.

QUESTION 43

Which statement about Requirements Activities during Feasibility is true?

1. The Project objective can be defined as a high-level Epic Story
 2. Epic Stories may be classified into Themes
- * Only 1 is true
 - * Only 2 is true
 - * Both 1 and 2 are true
 - * Neither 1 or 2 is true

During the feasibility stage of an Agile project, the requirements activities can indeed include defining the project objective as a high-level Epic Story. This is a common practice as it provides a broad understanding of the project scope and goals. Additionally, Epic Stories are often classified into Themes. Themes are groups of related Epics that align with larger organizational goals or strategic objectives. This classification helps in organizing and prioritizing work more effectively during the project lifecycle.

References:

* The feasibility study stage involves identifying broad requirements and considering various options to address these requirements. This includes defining the project objective as a high-level Epic Story and organizing Epic Stories into Themes for better management and alignment with strategic goals .

AgileBA-Foundation Study Guide Realistic Verified Dumps:

<https://www.testkingfree.com/APMG-International/AgileBA-Foundation-practice-exam-dumps.html>