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**Exam** : **AgileBA-Foundation**

**Title** : AgileBA (Agile Business Analysis) Foundation (2015) Exam

**Vendor** : APMG-International

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** What are the main ingredients of a culture that supports Agile?

- A. Trust and ownership
- B. Command and control
- C. Risk and reward
- D. Confidence in chaos

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

The main ingredients of a culture that supports Agile are trust and ownership. Agile methodologies emphasize the importance of empowering teams to make decisions, fostering a culture of mutual respect, and encouraging individuals to take ownership of their work. This environment promotes collaboration, transparency, and accountability, which are essential for the success of Agile projects.

References:

\* Business Analysis.pdf, "Individuals and interactions over processes and tools...Customer collaboration over contract negotiation".

**NO.2** What is the Agile BA role in the communication of requirements?

- A. Owns the Prioritised Requirements List
- B. Decides on any changes to the prioritisation of Must Have requirements
- C. Approves the Prioritised Requirements List
- D. Keeps the Prioritised Requirements List current and accessible

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

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.

**NO.3** What technique is used to categorise Stakeholders according to their level of involvement in the project?

- A. Organisation Chart
- B. Management Hierarchy
- C. Power/Interest Grid
- D. Impact Mapping

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

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".

**NO.4** Typically, what is the optimum length of a Timebox?

- A. Two to six weeks
- B. Four to six weeks
- C. Two to four weeks
- D. One to three weeks

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

In Agile frameworks, particularly Scrum, the concept of a timebox refers to a fixed period during which specific work is completed and made ready for review. The optimum length of a timebox (or Sprint) is typically two to four weeks. This duration strikes a balance between allowing enough time to complete meaningful work and maintaining a high frequency of feedback and adaptation. Shorter timeboxes (such as one week) might not provide sufficient time to produce a potentially shippable product increment, while longer timeboxes (over four weeks) might delay feedback and the ability to respond to changes. The two to four-week duration supports the Agile principle of regular delivery of valuable software and facilitates a continuous improvement process through frequent retrospectives and planning sessions. References: Business Analysis document, sections on Agile practices and Sprint planning.

**NO.5** What phase in the DSDM process is used to review the success of the deployed solution in the operational environment?

- A. Foundations
- B. Evolutionary Development
- C. Deployment
- D. Post-Project

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

The phase in the DSDM process used to review the success of the deployed solution in the operational environment is the Post-Project phase. This phase involves evaluating whether the deployed solution has met its business objectives and delivered the expected benefits. It includes a benefits review to determine the extent to which the anticipated benefits have been realized and to identify any further actions needed to achieve these benefits fully.

References:

\* The Post-Project phase focuses on reviewing the success of the deployed solution in the operational environment, assessing whether it has met the business objectives, and conducting a benefits review to evaluate the realization of the predicted benefits.