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QUESTION NO: 1

The delivery team discusses how to maintain the integrity of their backlog items. They decide to?

A. Delay changes until they are caught up

B. Develop a business case for all changes

C. Monitor stories and features for staleness

D. Ensure all changes are approved

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.agilealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/AgileExtension_V2-Member-Copy.pdf (138)

QUESTION NO: 2

The delivery team wants to ensure stakeholders contribute value on an ongoing basis to delivering the solution. This is an example of the following agile analysis principle:

A. Retrospective input and observations

B. Avoiding waste and unused functionality

C. Stimulate collaboration and continuous improvement

D. Value of assessing problems in a timely manner

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.agilealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/AgileExtension_V2-Member-Copy.pdf (21)

QUESTION NO: 3

The team stops regularly to:

▪ inspect the quality of its outcomes ▪ adapt its processes to more effectively produce outcomes.

This clearly demonstrates the team is working in an:

A. Retrospective context

B. Agile context

C. Waterfall context

D. Incremental context

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 4

During a team meeting, the team discuss a technique where real or perceived benefits to the customer, direct costs and opportunity costs are assessed. Which technique are they discussing?

A. Minimum Viable Product

B. Impact Mapping

C. Kano Analysis

D. Value Modeling

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Value Modelling models value creation for stakeholders who use the solution. Value Modelling is also referred to as Customer Value Model. Value

Modelling follows a basic structure: Customer value = Benefits – Cost Benefits can be real (solves a problem or completes a job) or perceived (increases status, reputation, likability).

QUESTION NO: 5

During a planning workshop, the team is discussing: "What outcomes are we driving now?" This team is operating at the:

A. Retrospective event

B. Testing phase

C. Initiative horizon

D. Goals horizon

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.agilealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/AgileExtension_V2-Member-Copy.pdf (47)

QUESTION NO: 6

The delivery team is reviewing information that starts with a broad view of the solution components and drills down to a level of granularity, including acceptance criteria, that supports solution build activities. The team is using the following technique:

A. Story elaboration

B. Real options

C. Detailed story

D. Backlog management

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.agilealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Agile_Extension_to_the_BABOK_Guide_Agile_Alliance_Member.pdf (23)

QUESTION NO: 7

The team members are discussing the level of effort that different backlog items are likely to require, and how much effort is available for the next sprint. This is an example of the principle:

A. Analyze to determine what is valuable

B. Understand what is doable

C. Respect for individuals

D. Get real using examples

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.agilealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/AgileExtension_V2-Member-Copy.pdf (20)

QUESTION NO: 8

Two key components of assessing solution options at the Initiative Horizon include:

A. Shared understanding of the need and a very broad description of solution options

B. Shared understanding of the need and a description of the selected solution

C. Shared understanding of the need and a detailed description of all potential solutions

D. Shared understanding of the need and top three solution options

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ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.agilealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/AgileExtension_V2-Member-Copy.pdf

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QUESTION NO: 9

After a lengthy discussion the team agrees that the agile business analysis principle of "get real using examples" aligns with the BACCM core concept of:

A. Need

B. Value

C. Stakeholder

D. Solution

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference https://www.agilealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/AgileExtension_V2-Member-Copy.pdf (22)

QUESTION NO: 10

When decomposing stories, the concept of "breadth before depth" signifies progressively breaking down:

A. Estimates and resources required to accomplish the story

B. Backlog items to the lowest level of detail upfront

C. Business goals into user stories representing smaller increments of value

D. Tests to align with usable functionality delivered through each story

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ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.agilealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/AgileExtension_V2-Member-Copy.pdf (103)