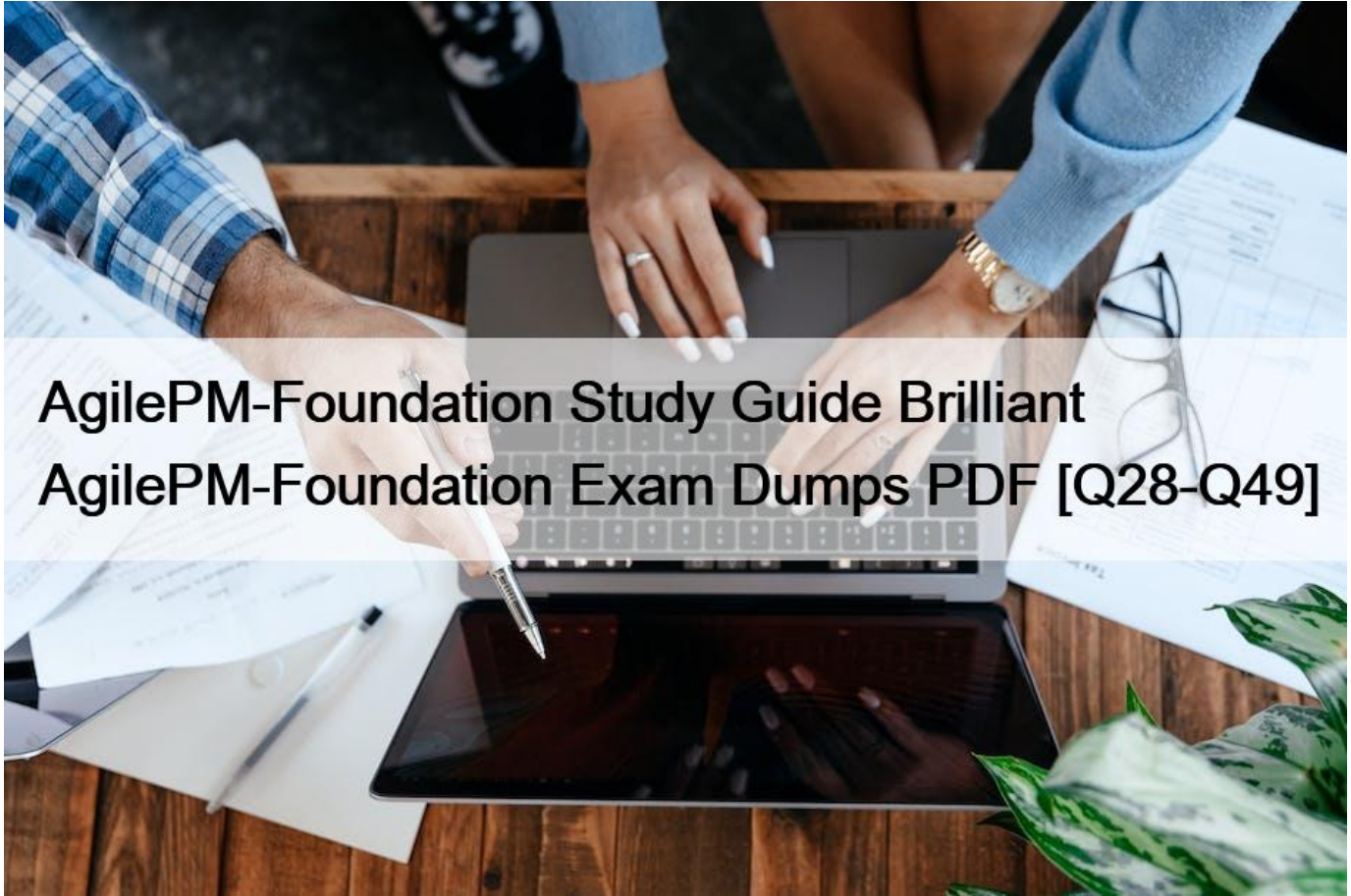


AgilePM-Foundation Study Guide Brilliant AgilePM-Foundation Exam Dumps PDF [Q28-Q49]



AgilePM-Foundation Study Guide Brilliant AgilePM-Foundation Exam Dumps PDF View AgilePM-Foundation Exam Question Dumps With Latest Demo

The AgilePM-Foundation certification is ideal for professionals who are new to Agile project management and want to gain a better understanding of the principles and practices of Agile project management. Agile Project Management (AgilePM) Foundation Exam certification is also beneficial for project managers, team leaders, and other professionals who want to enhance their project management skills and adopt a more Agile approach to project management. Overall, the AgilePM-Foundation exam is an excellent way to gain a solid foundation in Agile project management and advance your career in project management.

The AgilePM certification exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge of the AgilePM framework, including its principles, roles, and responsibilities. AgilePM-Foundation exam consists of 50 multiple-choice questions that are to be completed within an hour. To pass the exam, individuals must score 50% or more.

QUESTION 28

How is Quality ensured during Evolutionary Development?

- * By managing objectives in a fixed time period
- * By continuous verification
- * By understanding and managing priorities
- * By facilitating session to enable a group to work to achieve an agreed goal

QUESTION 29

Which of the following is NOT an interest into which each DSDM role is grouped?

- * Business
- * Solution/Technical
- * Management
- * Maintenance

QUESTION 30

When using the Iterative Development technique, which of the following should each cycle include?

1. Thought
 2. Action
 3. Control
 4. Conversation
- * 1, 2, 3
 - * 1, 2, 4
 - * 1, 3, 4
 - * 2, 3, 4

When using the Iterative Development technique, each cycle should include Thought, Action, and Control.

These components ensure that the development process is systematic and reflective. Thought involves planning and considering the next steps, Action is the implementation of those plans, and Control is the evaluation and adjustment based on feedback and results. This iterative cycle helps in refining the product incrementally and ensures continuous improvement.

References:

- * AgilePM Foundation Handbook
- * [The Art of Agile Development](#); by James Shore and Shane Warden

QUESTION 31

What DSDM Principles requires the transparency of all work being performed by the team?

- * Principle 1- Focus on the Business Need
- * Principle 1 [Build incrementally from Firm Foundations](#)
- * Principle 6-Develop iteratively
- * Principle 8-Demonstrate Control

Principle 8 [Demonstrate Control](#) requires the transparency of all work being performed by the team. This principle

ensures that plans and progress are visible to all and that progress is measured through the delivery of products rather than completed activities⁵.

QUESTION 32

Which of the following is a DSMD principle?

- * Build incrementally from firm foundations
- * Build incrementally from Feasibility onwards
- * Build incrementally in Timeboxes
- * Build incrementally

QUESTION 33

Which statement applies to the DSDM process?

- * Can be configured and calibrated to cater for light or strong governance
- * DSDM projects can deliver the phases in the DSDM process in any order
- * Does not require the elaboration of supporting products for complex projects
- * Provides an approach that can be used for all projects without change

The DSDM process can indeed be configured and calibrated to cater for a range of projects, from those requiring light governance to those needing stronger governance¹. This flexibility allows the DSDM process to be tailored to the specific needs of the project, ensuring that the right balance between control and agility is achieved¹.

QUESTION 34

Which information is given in the Solution Architecture Definition?

- * A high-level design framework for the solution.
- * A snapshot of the evolving business, solution and management products
- * The tools and standards to be used in Evolutionary Development
- * The strategy for testing

The Solution Architecture Definition is an evolutionary product that provides a high-level design framework for the solution². It is intended to cover both business and technical aspects of the solution to a level of detail that makes the scope of the solution clear but does not constrain evolutionary development². This ensures that the solution architecture supports the business direction and the solution under development will be fit for its intended purpose³

QUESTION 35

What role, ideally, should be independent of the outcome to be achieved in a Facilitated Workshop?

- * Business Analyst
- * Workshop Facilitator
- * Business Ambassador
- * Business Visionary

QUESTION 36

Which of the following support the DSDM philosophy and principles?

- * Process, people, products and practices
- * People, products, phase and plans
- * Plans, projects, process and people
- * Phases, productivity, power and process

The DSDM philosophy emphasizes that the best business value emerges when projects are aligned to clear business goals, deliver

frequently, and involve the collaboration of motivated and empowered people¹. The eight principles of DSDM support this philosophy and are brought to life by guiding the team in the attitude it must take and the mindset it must adopt to deliver consistently while remaining flexible¹. These principles are supported by process, people, products, and practices, which enable organizations to deliver best value business solutions collaboratively¹.

QUESTION 37

When should the quality of the evolving solution first be tested?

- * At the end of a Timebox
- * At the end of a project.
- * At the end of each increment
- * As part of the iterative Development process

The quality of the evolving solution should be tested as part of the iterative development process⁴. This approach allows for continuous integration and testing of the solution, ensuring that quality is built into the product from the beginning and maintained throughout the development cycle.

QUESTION 38

Who is responsible for the application of Principle 8, Demonstrate Control?

- * Collectively applied by the whole team
- * The project-level roles
- * Team Leader
- * Project Manager

QUESTION 39

How should DSDM team measure progress?

- * Through a project dashboard
- * Based on what has been delivered at the end of a Timebox.
- * Based on the completion of activities rather than the delivery of products
- * Through an analysis of the Instrumental Success Factors.

A DSDM team should measure progress: B. Based on what has been delivered at the end of a Timebox⁵.

QUESTION 40

What is the MoSCoW technical used for?

- * Understanding and managing priorities.
- * Ensuring a team-based approach through visual and verbal communication and collaboration.
- * Creating a visual representation of a problem or a solution.
- * As an opportunity to share information across the team and to do any day.to.day re-planning and reorganizing as necessary when issues occur.

QUESTION 41

Which technique allows for testing the achievability of objectives?

- * Modeling
- * Facilitated Workshop
- * MoSCoW
- * Timeboxing

QUESTION 42

Who is responsible for the application of Principle 8, Demonstrate Control?

- * Collectively applied by the whole team
- * The project-level roles
- * Team Leader
- * Project Manager

The application of Principle 8, Demonstrate Control, is collectively applied by the whole team⁴. This principle ensures that there are proper levels of planning, progress measurement, and reporting in place.

QUESTION 43

In a free format Timebox, when should reviews take place?

- * During the Kick-Off phase
- * Throughout the body of the Timebox.
- * During the Close.Out phase
- * After the Timebox has been completed

QUESTION 44

How does the Post-Project phase add value to a project?

- * Define how the operation of the solution will be managed
- * Iteratively explores the low-level detail of the requirements
- * Checks how well the expected business benefits have been met
- * Brings a baseline of the Evolving Solution into operational use

QUESTION 45

What role is responsible for the delivery of the project from Foundations through to Deployment?

- * Business Sponsor
- * Business Visionary
- * Project manager
- * Technical Coordinator

The Project Manager is responsible for the delivery of the project from Foundations through to Deployment¹. This role involves high-level coordination of the project, ensuring that both business and technical delivery aspects are managed effectively from the initial phases through to the final deployment¹.

QUESTION 46

What is the MoSCoW technical used for?

- * Understanding and managing priorities.
- * Ensuring a team-based approach through visual and verbal communication and collaboration.
- * Creating a visual representation of a problem or a solution.
- * As an opportunity to share information across the team and to do any day.to.day re-planning and reorganizing as necessary when issues occur.

The MoSCoW technique is used for understanding and managing priorities³. It helps teams prioritize features, user stories, and requirements by categorizing them into Must have, Should have, Could have, and Won't have, ensuring that the most critical items are addressed first⁴.

QUESTION 47

Which competence is NOT required within the Solution Development team?

- * All members to be multi-skilled experts
- * Business knowledge
- * Technical expertise
- * Willingness to work with other

Within the Solution Development team, it is not required for all members to be multi-skilled experts¹. While a diverse set of skills is beneficial, DSDM emphasizes collaboration and the effective use of individual strengths rather than expecting every team member to be an expert in all areas¹.

QUESTION 48

What phase will decide on which projects are started, based on a clearly defined objective?

- * Pre-Project
- * Feasibility
- * Foundations
- * Post-project

The Pre-Project phase is the stage where it is decided which projects are started, based on a clearly defined objective¹. This phase ensures that only the right projects are initiated and that they are set up correctly, aligning with the DSDM philosophy that the best business value emerges when projects are aligned to clear business goals¹.

QUESTION 49

Which phase in the DSDM process aims to understand the scope of work and, in broad terms, how it will be carried out, by whom, when and where?

- * Foundations
- * Feasibility
- * Pre-Project
- * Evolutionary Development

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