

Atlassian Agile Project Management Professional Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Is it essential for agile teams to work strictly off user stories?**
 - A. No, they can use product backlog items**
 - B. Yes, user stories are mandatory**
 - C. Only some agile teams require user stories**
 - D. User stories must be documented before any sprint**
- 2. What is a major focus of agile teams according to the Agile Manifesto?**
 - A. Detailed documentation**
 - B. Working software**
 - C. Comprehensive planning**
 - D. Tools and processes**
- 3. How does adopting an agile mindset affect team discussions?**
 - A. They become more hierarchical and less collaborative**
 - B. It promotes open discussions and solution-oriented thinking**
 - C. Discussions focus primarily on documentation compliance**
 - D. Conversations are centered around tools and technology alone**
- 4. Your project manager seeks to simplify Jira queries for your team. Which feature helps avoid hard-coded values in search clauses?**
 - A. Functions**
 - B. Labels**
 - C. Saved filters**
 - D. Quick filters**
- 5. What is the concept of 'value delivery' in Agile?**
 - A. The focus on delivering the highest value features earliest to respond to customer needs**
 - B. The emphasis on meeting project deadlines regardless of value**
 - C. The practice of continually reallocating resources to different features**
 - D. The prioritization of team development over customer feedback**

- 6. What is one main benefit of planning in short, two-week Sprints?**
- A. It helps teams address long-term goals more effectively**
 - B. It encourages teams to focus on immediate deliverables**
 - C. It allows for a flexible approach to project scope**
 - D. It enables constant changes to project requirements**
- 7. If a Scrum Master wants to enhance team productivity during sprint planning, what should they prioritize?**
- A. Organizing daily stand-ups**
 - B. Refining the product backlog**
 - C. Conducting a team review**
 - D. Creating new user stories**
- 8. How frequently do Scrum teams hold daily stand-up meetings?**
- A. Once a week**
 - B. Every day**
 - C. Twice a week**
 - D. Every two days**
- 9. What is 'pair programming'?**
- A. An Agile practice where two programmers work together at one workstation**
 - B. A method for code review done independently**
 - C. A single programmer writing code while another observes**
 - D. A software project management technique**
- 10. George wants to create a filter that shows only the issues assigned to him that are currently in progress. How should he proceed?**
- A. By creating a label filter for "In Progress"**
 - B. By creating a JQL query with status = "In Progress" AND assignee = currentUser()**
 - C. By assigning issues manually to himself**
 - D. By utilizing a priority-based filter**

Answers

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- 1. A**
- 2. B**
- 3. B**
- 4. A**
- 5. A**
- 6. B**
- 7. B**
- 8. B**
- 9. A**
- 10. B**

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. Is it essential for agile teams to work strictly off user stories?

A. No, they can use product backlog items

B. Yes, user stories are mandatory

C. Only some agile teams require user stories

D. User stories must be documented before any sprint

Agile teams are encouraged to prioritize user stories as they focus on delivering value from the end user's perspective, capturing requirements in a way that emphasizes functionality and user needs. However, it is not mandatory for agile teams to work strictly off user stories. They can also utilize product backlog items (PBIs), which may encompass a broader range of work beyond just user stories. PBIs can include tasks, features, bug fixes, or technical improvements, allowing teams the flexibility to choose what best suits their workflow and project needs. Using product backlog items affords teams the ability to adapt their processes and artifacts according to the specific context of their projects, team composition, and goals. This flexibility is a core tenet of Agile methodologies, promoting responsiveness to change and ensuring that the development process is tailored to the actual requirements rather than rigidly adhering to a single form of documentation. Thus, emphasizing the use of product backlog items aligns more effectively with agile principles of flexibility and value delivery.

2. What is a major focus of agile teams according to the Agile Manifesto?

A. Detailed documentation

B. Working software

C. Comprehensive planning

D. Tools and processes

The major focus of agile teams, as outlined in the Agile Manifesto, is working software. This emphasis highlights the importance of delivering functional software that meets the customer's needs quickly and iteratively. In the agile framework, the value lies in the software's ability to perform and the collaborative process of developing it, rather than getting bogged down in extensive documentation, rigid planning, or reliance on tools and processes. Agile practices prioritize customer collaboration and responsiveness to change, which means that delivering working software is the most straightforward way to provide value. The quick feedback loop from delivering software allows teams to adjust and pivot as necessary, ensuring that the end product aligns closely with customer expectations. Thus, prioritizing working software directly supports the agile principle of maximizing customer satisfaction through early and continuous delivery of valuable products.

3. How does adopting an agile mindset affect team discussions?

- A. They become more hierarchical and less collaborative
- B. It promotes open discussions and solution-oriented thinking**
- C. Discussions focus primarily on documentation compliance
- D. Conversations are centered around tools and technology alone

Adopting an agile mindset significantly enhances team discussions by fostering an environment that encourages open communication and solution-oriented thinking. This approach emphasizes collaboration, where all team members feel empowered to share their ideas, concerns, and insights without the constraints of hierarchical structures. In an agile environment, the focus shifts from rigid processes and documentation to the effectiveness of collaboration and responsiveness to change. Team members are encouraged to engage in dialogue that approaches challenges with a mindset geared towards creative problem-solving. This results in discussions that not only address current issues but also build a collective understanding of the project's goals, leading to more innovative and effective outcomes. In contrast, other options describe scenarios that are antithetical to the agile philosophy. A hierarchical and less collaborative discussion format would stifle participation and innovation. Focusing on documentation compliance or technology alone detracts from the agile principles of value delivery and adaptability, potentially creating siloes that hinder team dynamics. Hence, the correct choice underscores the core values of agility, which nurture productive and engaging team discussions.

4. Your project manager seeks to simplify Jira queries for your team. Which feature helps avoid hard-coded values in search clauses?

- A. Functions**
- B. Labels
- C. Saved filters
- D. Quick filters

Functions in Jira queries are instrumental in avoiding hard-coded values because they allow you to perform operations that dynamically retrieve data based on certain criteria. This means that instead of specifying static values that may change over time, you can use functions that adjust to the current context or user input. For instance, using functions like "currentUser()" or "startOfDay()" allows for queries that automatically reflect the current user's context or the current date, making the search more flexible and adaptable. This approach not only streamlines the query creation process for your team but also enhances the accuracy and relevance of the results returned in searches. By leveraging functions, team members can create more robust queries without needing to continuously update them with hard-coded values, which can lead to errors or outdated results. The other options, while useful in their own right, do not inherently provide the same level of dynamic referencing and adaptability as functions do in queries. Labels can help categorize issues but do not avoid hard-coded values in searches. Saved filters allow users to save complex queries for reuse but still rely on specific conditions established at the time of saving. Quick filters are primarily used for quick navigation and filtering within boards but do not engage with the underlying query logic to avoid hard-coded values. Thus, functions

5. What is the concept of 'value delivery' in Agile?

- A. The focus on delivering the highest value features earliest to respond to customer needs**
- B. The emphasis on meeting project deadlines regardless of value**
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- D. The prioritization of team development over customer feedback**

The concept of 'value delivery' in Agile revolves around the principle of providing maximum value to customers through timely and efficient delivery of features that are most important to them. Prioritizing the delivery of the highest value features early on enables teams to quickly address customer needs and adapt to changing requirements. This approach ensures that the most crucial elements of a project are developed and delivered first, allowing for a greater return on investment and enhanced customer satisfaction. This focus on customer-centric value underscores the Agile methodology's embrace of flexibility and responsiveness. By delivering valuable features early, teams can gather feedback and iterate on their work, ensuring that future increments continue to align closely with what customers truly want and need. This not only leads to better product outcomes but also fosters a culture of collaboration and continuous improvement within teams. In contrast, the other options point to practices that do not align with the principles of Agile. Meeting project deadlines without regard for value, reallocating resources without a strategic focus, or prioritizing team development over customer feedback do not support the core tenet of delivering value efficiently and effectively to customers.

6. What is one main benefit of planning in short, two-week Sprints?

- A. It helps teams address long-term goals more effectively**
- B. It encourages teams to focus on immediate deliverables**
- C. It allows for a flexible approach to project scope**
- D. It enables constant changes to project requirements**

Planning in short, two-week Sprints primarily benefits teams by encouraging a strong focus on immediate deliverables. This time-boxed approach enables teams to break down their work into manageable chunks, facilitating a sense of urgency and priority. By concentrating on what can be accomplished in a short timeframe, team members can clearly define their tasks, leading to faster feedback cycles and more iterative progress. This focus helps ensure that the work being done is relevant and aligned with the team's goals, improving accountability and collaboration. It fosters an environment where teams can quickly adapt based on the outcomes of each Sprint, leading to gradual improvements and more refined outputs. In contrast, options relating to long-term goals or flexibility in project scope do not capture the essence of the immediate focus that short Sprints provide. While constant changes to project requirements may occur, the primary goal of a two-week Sprint is to deliver tangible results within that period, making "immediate deliverables" the most fitting benefit.

7. If a Scrum Master wants to enhance team productivity during sprint planning, what should they prioritize?

- A. Organizing daily stand-ups**
- B. Refining the product backlog**
- C. Conducting a team review**
- D. Creating new user stories**

Prioritizing the refinement of the product backlog during sprint planning is crucial for enhancing team productivity. The product backlog consists of all the work that is needed to deliver the final product. When this backlog is well-refined, it provides a clear understanding of the work items available for selection during the sprint planning meeting. A well-refined product backlog means that items are properly prioritized, well-defined, and understood by the team. This preparation enables the team to make informed decisions on what to commit to in the upcoming sprint, leading to improved focus and efficiency in achieving their goals. By ensuring the product backlog is refined, the Scrum Master allows the team to spend less time during the planning meeting trying to clarify the details of the work ahead. This fosters a smoother planning process, leading to clear objectives and higher productivity throughout the sprint. Other activities, such as organizing daily stand-ups or conducting team reviews, are essential but serve different purposes. Daily stand-ups help monitor progress and address impediments during the sprint, while team reviews assess completed work and gather feedback. Creating new user stories is also important, but it should ideally be part of the backlog refinement process rather than the primary focus during sprint planning.

8. How frequently do Scrum teams hold daily stand-up meetings?

- A. Once a week**
- B. Every day**
- C. Twice a week**
- D. Every two days**

Scrum teams hold daily stand-up meetings every day to promote regular communication and facilitate collaboration among team members. This daily ritual, often referred to as the Daily Scrum, is designed to ensure that all team members are aligned on progress, can address any immediate challenges, and synchronize their efforts toward achieving the sprint goals. The format typically involves each team member sharing what they accomplished the previous day, what they plan to work on today, and any impediments they are facing. This practice encourages accountability, enhances transparency, and keeps the focus on delivering valuable increments of work. Daily meetings are a core component of the Scrum framework because they support the Agile principle of frequent inspection and adaptation, helping teams respond dynamically to changes and ensuring timely delivery of project objectives.

9. What is 'pair programming'?

- A. An Agile practice where two programmers work together at one workstation**
- B. A method for code review done independently**
- C. A single programmer writing code while another observes**
- D. A software project management technique**

Pair programming is an Agile practice where two programmers work together at one workstation. This collaborative approach involves one programmer writing the code while the other reviews each line as it is written, providing instant feedback and suggestions. This process not only enhances code quality but also facilitates knowledge sharing between team members, leading to better understanding of the codebase and improved team collaboration. In the context of Agile methodologies, pair programming embodies key principles such as continuous communication and adaptive learning. It encourages teamwork and allows for real-time problem-solving, making it a highly effective practice for fostering technical excellence and agility within software development teams. Other options describe related but different practices. Independent code review does not involve collaboration in real-time, while simply having one programmer write code and another observing lacks the active engagement that characterizes successful pair programming. A software project management technique could encompass various strategies and methodologies but does not specifically refer to the unique interactive practice of pair programming.

10. George wants to create a filter that shows only the issues assigned to him that are currently in progress. How should he proceed?

- A. By creating a label filter for "In Progress"**
- B. By creating a JQL query with status = "In Progress" AND assignee = currentUser()**
- C. By assigning issues manually to himself**
- D. By utilizing a priority-based filter**

The most effective way for George to create a filter showing only the issues assigned to him that are currently in progress is through a JQL query utilizing the specific criteria he requires. By using the query that combines both the status of the issues and the assignee, George can precisely filter down to the set of issues he's interested in: those that are assigned to him and have a status of "In Progress." JQL, or Jira Query Language, allows users to construct complex queries that can include multiple parameters. The combination of status and assignee ensures that George only sees relevant issues, thereby streamlining his workflow and making it easier for him to manage his tasks. This method capitalizes on the powerful filtering capabilities of Jira, which is particularly useful in an Agile project management environment where tracking progress is essential. Choosing a label filter for "In Progress" would not guarantee that the issues shown are specifically assigned to George since labels can apply to multiple users and issues. Manually assigning issues to himself does not create a filter and is not an efficient method for ongoing task management, while a priority-based filter focuses on different criteria and does not address the specific need for in-progress status and personal assignment.