

Agile Business Analyst (AgileBA) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which are the 3 knowledge types?

- A. Explicit, Tacit, Semi-Tacit.
- B. Explicit, Implicit, Tacit.
- C. Formal, Informal, Tacit.
- D. Public, Private, Shared.

2. What is a Use Case?

- A. A diagram for data storage.
- B. A typical interaction with a system and the actors involved.
- C. A manual for operating the system.
- D. A strategy for change management.

3. Which item is found on the back of a user story card?

- A. The User Story itself
- B. A Unique ID
- C. Acceptance Criteria
- D. A Title

4. What is the persona technique?

- A. A method for analyzing performance metrics.
- B. A technique for risk assessment.
- C. A process for writing test cases.
- D. A Persona plays the human role of an "actor" in our solution.

5. What does it mean for a User Story to be Testable in INVEST?

- A. User Stories need to be worded clearly and specifically enough to be tested
- B. They should be implemented with automated tests
- C. They must be tested in the architecture review
- D. They should avoid testing

6. Which of the following is a component of the Balanced Scorecard?

- A. Vision and Strategy
- B. Finance
- C. Customer
- D. All of the above

7. What does BDUF stand for?

- A. Big Design Up Front
- B. Large Design Up Front
- C. Bold Design Up Front
- D. Built Design Up Front

8. The power/interest grid categorizes stakeholders by which two dimensions?

- A. Level of authority (power) and level of concern (interest)
- B. Knowledge and influence
- C. Budget and schedule
- D. Location and department

9. Which pillar is described as 'People with defined roles and responsibilities'?

- A. Processes and procedures define the team.
- B. Tools drive the project.
- C. Documentation is the primary artifact.
- D. People with defined roles and responsibilities.

10. What is the primary responsibility of the Technical Coordinator?

- A. The quality of what is produced
- B. Manage the project budget
- C. Define the product roadmap
- D. Lead the development team

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which are the 3 knowledge types?

A. Explicit, Tacit, Semi-Tacit.

B. Explicit, Implicit, Tacit.

C. Formal, Informal, Tacit.

D. Public, Private, Shared.

Knowledge exists on a spectrum from explicit to tacit, with a middle ground called semi-tacit. Explicit knowledge is codified and written down—things you can share and transfer easily, like requirement specifications, models, or process diagrams. Tacit knowledge lives in people's heads—their experience, intuition, and know-how that's hard to articulate. Between these two is semi-tacit knowledge, which is not fully codified but is partially expressed in guides, templates, best-practice notes, or workflows that people can follow, though real mastery still relies on experience. This mix is why explicit, tacit, and semi-tacit is the best answer: it captures the full range of how knowledge can exist and be transferred in a project. The other options mix concepts that don't describe how knowledge is expressed or shared—like ownership terms (public/private/shared) or presentation modes (formal/informal)—and one substitutes implicit for semi-tacit, which doesn't clearly reflect the intermediate state between codified and deeply tacit knowledge.

2. What is a Use Case?

A. A diagram for data storage.

B. A typical interaction with a system and the actors involved.

C. A manual for operating the system.

D. A strategy for change management.

A Use Case describes how a user or another system interacts with the system to achieve a goal. It focuses on the sequence of steps, inputs, outputs, and the actors involved, showing a typical way the system is used. Use cases are written from the user's perspective and help define requirements and acceptance criteria, often including the basic flow and any alternative paths. The other options refer to data storage diagrams, operating manuals, or change-management strategies, which are different artifacts and don't capture the interactive sequence between a user, an actor, and the system.

3. Which item is found on the back of a user story card?

A. The User Story itself

B. A Unique ID

C. Acceptance Criteria

D. A Title

Acceptance criteria are the explicit, testable conditions that define when a user story is complete. On a typical user story card, the back is used to capture these criteria, providing a concrete basis for testing and verification. They describe exactly what must be true for the story to be considered done, helping the team and product owner agree on what "done" looks like. The front of the card usually carries the user story itself (the who, what, and why) and a concise title, while a unique ID, if present, is more about tracking in the system and not the primary content used to validate completion.

4. What is the persona technique?

- A. A method for analyzing performance metrics.
- B. A technique for risk assessment.
- C. A process for writing test cases.
- D. A Persona plays the human role of an "actor" in our solution.**

Persona technique focuses on creating fictional but plausible users as actors who interact with the solution. By detailing who they are, their goals, tasks, constraints, and environment, you explore requirements from real user perspectives, uncover unmet needs, and validate acceptance criteria. This approach helps ensure the solution delivers value for the people who will use it and makes requirements clear to all stakeholders. The idea is to model how different user roles will engage with the system, guiding design, prioritization, and testing scenarios by those roles. In contrast, the other options describe analyzing performance metrics, assessing risk, or writing test cases—activities that address different concerns and don't center on representing users through an actor playing a role.

5. What does it mean for a User Story to be Testable in INVEST?

- A. User Stories need to be worded clearly and specifically enough to be tested**
- B. They should be implemented with automated tests
- C. They must be tested in the architecture review
- D. They should avoid testing

Testable means a User Story can be verified through observation or measurement, by having acceptance criteria that specify exact conditions that can be tested. In INVEST, a testable story is written clearly and with enough detail so the team knows how to determine if it's done—what must be true, who can verify it, and what the expected outcomes are. This enables creating tests (manual or automated) to confirm the story works as intended, and it makes the team's definition of "Done" measurable. It doesn't require automated tests to be in place from day one, but it does require that the story's wording supports testing. The other ideas—testing only in an architecture review or avoiding testing—don't align with the need for clear, verifiable acceptance criteria that allow validation of the story's value.

6. Which of the following is a component of the Balanced Scorecard?

- A. Vision and Strategy
- B. Finance
- C. Customer
- D. All of the above**

The Balanced Scorecard measures performance from multiple angles aligned to strategy, not just financial results. It translates vision and strategy into concrete measures that drive performance. Finance is one of the standard perspectives, capturing economic outcomes, while Customer focuses on how well the organization serves its audience. Vision and strategy are what guide and shape all these measures, ensuring the scorecard stays aligned with long-term goals. Because the framework includes these perspectives and is driven by the organization's vision and strategy, all of these elements are part of the Balanced Scorecard design. (For extra context, the other two common perspectives are Internal Processes and Learning & Growth, which complete the four-quadrant view.)

7. What does BDUF stand for?

- A. Big Design Up Front
- B. Large Design Up Front
- C. Bold Design Up Front
- D. Built Design Up Front

BDUF stands for Big Design Up Front. This term describes the practice of doing a large amount of design before any implementation, which Agile approaches typically caution against in favor of just-in-time or emergent design. The correct form uses "Big" because that's the standard phrasing of the acronym; the other options—Large, Bold, or Built Design Up Front—are not the recognized terms.

8. The power/interest grid categorizes stakeholders by which two dimensions?

- A. Level of authority (power) and level of concern (interest)
- B. Knowledge and influence
- C. Budget and schedule
- D. Location and department

The power/interest grid focuses on two dimensions: power (authority to influence decisions) and interest (level of concern or impact on the stakeholder). These axes let you map stakeholders so you know who to engage more deeply and how. High power and high interest stakeholders typically need close, proactive management; high power but low interest stakeholders should be kept satisfied; low power but high interest stakeholders should be kept informed; low power and low interest stakeholders require minimal effort. This framework avoids mixing in attributes like knowledge, budget, location, or department, which aren't the axes of the grid.

9. Which pillar is described as 'People with defined roles and responsibilities'?

- A. Processes and procedures define the team.
- B. Tools drive the project.
- C. Documentation is the primary artifact.
- D. People with defined roles and responsibilities.

The idea being tested is the People pillar: ensuring team members have clear roles and ownership. When people in an agile environment have defined responsibilities—who owns the business requirements, who approves changes, who communicates with stakeholders, who makes certain decisions—it reduces ambiguity, speeds collaboration, and strengthens accountability. This clarity helps the team adapt quickly to change while staying aligned with business goals. Options that emphasize processes, tools, or documentation describe different aspects of a project: processes guide how the team works, tools relate to the technology and environment, and documentation focuses on artifacts produced. They don't center on the people and their assigned responsibilities, which is why the statement matches the People pillar.

10. What is the primary responsibility of the Technical Coordinator?

A. The quality of what is produced

B. Manage the project budget

C. Define the product roadmap

D. Lead the development team

The main job of the Technical Coordinator is to ensure the quality of what is produced. This means making sure deliverables meet defined quality standards, pass appropriate testing, align with the architecture and technical policies, and satisfy both functional and non-functional requirements. They coordinate activities like reviews, testing strategies, and integration to keep the product increments reliable and ready for release. Budgeting, roadmapping, and day-to-day team leadership are important too, but they belong to other roles—the project manager handles budget, the product owner defines the roadmap, and a development/tech lead guides the team's technical execution. Focusing on quality helps deliver value and reduce risk.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://agileba.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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