

AGILE BUSINESS ANALYST (AGILEBA) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://agileba.examzify.com>



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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. 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.

2. What is the second principle of Lean?

- A. Defining value
- B. Using a pull system
- C. Mapping the value stream
- D. Creating flow

3. What is the horizontal approach to testing?

- A. The horizontal approach considers the solution layer by layer with each Timebox incrementally delivering increased complexity of the business process or layers of complexity/completeness.
- B. The horizontal approach slices through multiple layers delivering fully functional features.
- C. The horizontal approach focuses only on the user interface.
- D. The horizontal approach is the same as the vertical approach.

4. Which statement describes the 'Exciter features' in the Kano method?

- A. Expected features (Will features) – absolutely must be there; their absence causes dissatisfaction.
- B. Normal features (Want features) – satisfiers.
- C. Exciter features (Wow features) – evoke the highest level of customer satisfaction.
- D. All features equally influence satisfaction.

5. Which are the 3 knowledge types?

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

6. V-MOST stands for which sequence?

- A. Vision, Goals, Objectives, Strategy, Tactics
- B. Vision, Mission, Objectives, Strategy, Tactics
- C. Vision, Mission, Objectives, Tactics, Strategy
- D. Vision, Mission, Strategic Objectives, Strategy, Tactics

7. Which statement about the six modelling perspectives' use is correct?

- A. They are used to replace the need for user interviews.
- B. Models are a powerful way of building a common understanding of the AS IS position, allowing for visualisation of the proposed TO BE solution.
- C. They are used solely for documentation.
- D. They are used to estimate project risk only.

8. Which term completes the SMART acronym for objectives?

- A. Specific
- B. Measurable
- C. Achievable
- D. Timed

9. What is the biggest risk associated with longer timeboxes?

- A. The longer the Timebox, the more likely that the team may lose focus.
- B. The project budget will double.
- C. Stakeholders will be fully aligned.
- D. It accelerates decision making.

10. MAD includes which of the following?

- A. The project budget and schedule.
- B. The user requirements backlog.
- C. The system architecture diagrams.
- D. The MAD includes the roles, responsibilities and means of collaboration and communication in the project.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What is the second principle of Lean?

- A. Defining value
- B. Using a pull system
- C. Mapping the value stream**
- D. Creating flow

In Lean thinking, the second principle is to map the value stream. This means charting every step involved in delivering a product or service—from initial idea through to the customer—and distinguishing which steps actually add value from those that don't. Seeing the entire sequence helps reveal waste such as delays, unnecessary handoffs, and bottlenecks, so you can target improvements where they matter most. Mapping the value stream is the bridge between defining value and creating flow. You first define what the customer considers valuable; then you map the process to see all activities, so you can remove non-value-adding steps before you try to make the work flow smoothly or pull work through the system. After mapping, you would typically work on creating flow, then establishing a pull system, and finally pursuing perfection. Defining value is the starting point, not the second principle. Creating flow comes after you've mapped the value stream, and using a pull system follows once flow is improved.

3. What is the horizontal approach to testing?

- A. The horizontal approach considers the solution layer by layer with each Timebox incrementally delivering increased complexity of the business process or layers of complexity/completeness.**
- B. The horizontal approach slices through multiple layers delivering fully functional features.
- C. The horizontal approach focuses only on the user interface.
- D. The horizontal approach is the same as the vertical approach.

Horizontal testing focuses on validating the system across its layers in a cross-cutting way. It proceeds in timeboxed cycles, testing the solution layer by layer and gradually adding more depth or complexity across the architecture. In practice, you might start by verifying how the UI interacts with services, then in the next timebox add the business logic and data interactions, and so on. The goal is to ensure each layer communicates correctly and to surface integration issues early, before delivering a full end-to-end feature. This aligns with the idea of taking a layer-by-layer, incremental approach rather than building a complete end-to-end feature all at once. The alternative that talks about delivering fully functional features across multiple layers describes end-to-end functionality (a vertical slice), not horizontal testing. Focusing only on the UI omits the cross-layer scope, and saying horizontal is the same as vertical is inaccurate.

4. Which statement describes the 'Exciter features' in the Kano method?

- A. Expected features (Will features) – absolutely must be there; their absence causes dissatisfaction.
- B. Normal features (Want features) – satisfiers.
- C. Exciter features (Wow features) – evoke the highest level of customer satisfaction.**
- D. All features equally influence satisfaction.

In the Kano method, features are grouped by how they affect satisfaction: must-be (basics), one-dimensional (performance), and attractive or excitement (exciter) features. Exciter features, also known as wow features, are those that can trigger a strong positive reaction when present but don't cause dissatisfaction when absent because customers didn't expect them. That's why describing them as features that evoke a high level of customer satisfaction is accurate—they're the source of delight and differentiation. The other categories serve as baseline expectations or linearly increasing satisfaction with performance, so they don't deliver the same standout boost as excitors.

5. 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.

6. V-MOST stands for which sequence?

A. Vision, Goals, Objectives, Strategy, Tactics

B. Vision, Mission, Objectives, Strategy, Tactics

C. Vision, Mission, Objectives, Tactics, Strategy

D. Vision, Mission, Strategic Objectives, Strategy, Tactics

Understanding how the V-MOST sequence builds from why we exist to how we act helps ensure alignment from purpose to execution. It starts with Vision, a clear picture of the desired future. The Mission then clarifies the organization's purpose and reason for being, guiding decisions and priorities. Next come Objectives, the specific, measurable outcomes that translate the Vision and Mission into concrete targets. With Objectives defined, a Strategy outlines the overall approach to achieve those targets, describing the plan at a high level. Finally, Tactics specify the concrete actions, projects, and initiatives that implement the Strategy on a daily basis. This order keeps planning coherent and cascading: you know the destination, why you're going there, what you must achieve, how you'll approach it, and the specific steps to take. Other sequences that swap or misplace elements—such as putting Tactics before Strategy, or using Goals in place of Mission, or combining terms like Strategic Objectives—break the logical flow and weaken alignment.

7. Which statement about the six modelling perspectives' use is correct?

A. They are used to replace the need for user interviews.

B. Models are a powerful way of building a common understanding of the AS IS position, allowing for visualisation of the proposed TO BE solution.

C. They are used solely for documentation.

D. They are used to estimate project risk only.

Modelling perspectives provide multiple viewpoints to understand a problem and its potential solution by looking at it from six different angles. This combination helps stakeholders build a shared mental model and align on what exists now and what could exist in the future. By applying these perspectives, you can map the AS-IS position and visualize the TO-BE solution side by side, making gaps, dependencies, and constraints visible. They're a communication and analysis tool, not a replacement for conversations or user interviews. They aren't just for documentation, and they aren't used solely to estimate risk. The strongest takeaway is that these models help everyone agree on the current state and the proposed future state, facilitating informed decision-making as the solution is shaped.

8. Which term completes the SMART acronym for objectives?

- A. Specific
- B. Measurable
- C. Achievable
- D. Timed**

Time-bound is the finishing touch that makes a SMART objective actionable in Agile contexts. A deadline anchors the goal, turning a possible improvement into a concrete target you can plan, track, and evaluate against a specific date. Without this time constraint, progress can drift and alignment with sprints or delivery cadences becomes vague. In practice, SMART is typically Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound. The Timed element provides that explicit timeframe, enabling clear milestones and a definite point to assess success. The other terms describe qualities the objective should have, but they don't provide the time limit that completes SMART. For example, "Improve delivery performance by 15% by the end of Q2" shows a specific target, measurable metric, achievable scope, relevant value, and a clear deadline.

9. What is the biggest risk associated with longer timeboxes?

- A. The longer the Timebox, the more likely that the team may lose focus.
- B. The project budget will double.
- C. Stakeholders will be fully aligned.
- D. It accelerates decision making.**

Longer timeboxes slow down feedback and decision making. When you extend the length of a timeboxed cycle, you reduce how often the team and stakeholders inspect progress, validate assumptions, and adapt to new information. That means decisions about priorities, scope, and whether the chosen direction is still right are delayed, increasing the chance of wasted effort and misalignment with current business needs. Shorter cycles, by contrast, force regular learning and quicker pivots, keeping the team responsive to change. The other options don't capture this core risk: longer timeboxes don't inherently double the budget, don't guarantee stakeholder alignment, and don't speed up decisions.

10. MAD includes which of the following?

- A. The project budget and schedule.
- B. The user requirements backlog.
- C. The system architecture diagrams.
- D. The MAD includes the roles, responsibilities and means of collaboration and communication in the project.**

MAD focuses on how the team will work together. It defines who is responsible for which decisions, who communicates with whom, through which channels, and how often they interact. This sets clear expectations, helps coordination, and establishes escalation paths and collaboration norms, which is essential for smooth delivery in an agile context. That's why it's the best match: MAD is about roles, responsibilities, and the means of collaboration and communication in the project. The other items—budget and schedule, user requirements backlog, and system architecture diagrams—belong to planning, product management, and technical design artifacts, not to the team-working agreement captured in MAD.

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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