AGILE BUSINESS ANALYST (AGILEBA) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which phase comes after Evolutionary Development in the DSDM lifecycle?

A. Deployment

B. Inception

C. Maintenance

D. Review

2. What does the 'Staff' element refer to in the McKinsey 7-S framework?

A. The capabilities of employees.

B. The core values.

C. The processes.

D. The strategy.

3. DSDM is also known as AgilePM.

A. True

B. False

C. Not sure

D. Both

4. Which Agile Manifesto value emphasizes customer collaboration over contract negotiation?

A. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation.

B. Working software over comprehensive documentation.

C. Individuals and interactions over processes and tools.

D. Responding to change over following a plan.

5. What does EDUF stand for?

A. Efficient Design Upfront

B. Enough Design Upfront

C. Extreme Design Upfront

D. Embedded Design Upfront

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6. In the DSDM process, which phase checks that the project is technically feasible and the business case is viable?

A. Pre-project

B. Evolutionary development

C. Feasibility

D. Deployment

7. Which phase is responsible for managing and documenting requirements?

A. Elicitation

B. Validation

C. Management & Documentation

D. Analysis

8. Which two types of DSDM products are produced across the lifecycle?

A. Milestone products; Evolutionary products

B. Governance products; Technical products

C. Baseline products; Incremental products

D. Strategic products; Operational products

9. Which aspect does a scoping diagram emphasize?

A. Detailed internal processes within the area of change.

B. Interfaces between the change and other areas.

C. Exact technical specifications.

D. Resource allocation plan.

10. In which lifecycle phase would you find Modelling and Prototyping used?

A. Analysis

B. Validation

C. Elicitation

D. Management & Documentation

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which phase comes after Evolutionary Development in the DSDM lifecycle?

A. Deployment

B. Inception

C. Maintenance

D. Review

In the DSDM lifecycle, the sequence moves from building and delivering in increments to releasing that delivery to users. Evolutionary Development is the phase where functional increments are created through timeboxed iterations with ongoing user involvement. The next phase is Deployment, which focuses on releasing the solution into the live environment, completing final acceptance, training users, and handing over to operations for ongoing support. Inception belongs earlier in the lifecycle, establishing feasibility and scope; Maintenance comes after deployment as ongoing support; and Review is typically activity within iterations rather than a separate long-running phase.

2. What does the 'Staff' element refer to in the McKinsey 7-S framework?

A. The capabilities of employees.

B. The core values.

C. The processes.

D. The strategy.

The main idea being tested is what the Staff element covers in the McKinsey 7-S framework. Staff refers to the people in the organization and how they are recruited, developed, and managed—the human resources side, including the capabilities and readiness of employees to do the work. That's why this is the best choice: it specifically focuses on the people and their skills, which is what Staff represents. It isn't about core values (that's Shared Values), nor about the processes (that's Systems), nor the strategy itself (that's Strategy).

3. DSDM is also known as AgilePM.

A. True

B. False

C. Not sure

D. Both

DSDM stands for Dynamic Systems Development Method, an agile framework that defines how to work iteratively and collaboratively to deliver solutions. AgilePM is the project-management approach built on DSDM, packaging its practices and governance for managing agile delivery. Because AgilePM is essentially the application of the DSDM framework to project management, the statement is true in this context. In other words, AgilePM derives from DSDM and the two terms are linked as the method and its management approach.

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4. Which Agile Manifesto value emphasizes customer collaboration over contract negotiation?

A. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation.

B. Working software over comprehensive documentation.

C. Individuals and interactions over processes and tools.

D. Responding to change over following a plan.

At its heart, this value emphasizes partnering with the customer to discover and deliver valuable software rather than sticking to a predefined agreement. It means ongoing collaboration, frequent feedback, and shared decision-making about what to build next. By treating the customer as a continuous collaborator, teams can adapt to changing needs, validate value early, and adjust scope and priorities based on real outcomes, rather than being constrained by terms set in a contract that may not reflect evolving priorities. This contrast with upfront contract terms helps prevent building features that no longer serve business goals and keeps the team aligned with what delivers the most value. Other values, like delivering working software, valuing individuals and interactions, or responding to change, support the overarching Agile mindset, but this one specifically calls for ongoing customer partnership over rigid negotiations.

5. What does EDUF stand for?

A. Efficient Design Upfront

B. Enough Design Upfront

C. Extreme Design Upfront

D. Embedded Design Upfront

EDUF stands for Enough Design Upfront. In agile thinking, you want design done up to a level that clarifies the goals, scope, and key interfaces so the team can start delivering with confidence, but you don't over-design. The idea is to invest just enough upfront to reduce risk and confusion, then let requirements and designs evolve as you learn. Too little upfront design can lead to rework and misalignment, while too much upfront design can slow progress and lock in changes. The other options imply designs that are either excessive, insufficient, or unrelated to the common agile term, whereas Enough Design Upfront captures the balanced approach.

6. In the DSDM process, which phase checks that the project is technically feasible and the business case is viable?

A. Pre-project

B. Evolutionary development

C. Feasibility

D. Deployment

The main idea being tested is confirming viability and technical feasibility early in the project. In DSDM, the Feasibility phase specifically asks: can we build the chosen solution within the given constraints, and does the business case make sense to proceed? This stage examines whether the core technical approach is doable with available technology, people, time, and budget, and whether the expected benefits justify the risk and cost. If these checks pass, the project moves forward to more detailed foundations and development; if not, the initiative is re-scoped or halted. To understand why this fits, consider the other phases: Pre-project is about signaling intent and setting up the initial business justification at a high level, without the deeper feasibility analysis; Evolutionary development is the actual iterative building of the solution; Deployment is the releasing and handover of the finished product. The Feasibility phase is the moment where you validate both the technical possibility and the business viability, which is why it's the best answer.

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7. Which phase is responsible for managing and documenting requirements?

A. Elicitation

B. Validation

C. Management & Documentation

D. Analysis

The phase focused on keeping requirements under control and making sure they stay described and accessible is about managing and documenting requirements. This area handles maintaining the requirements over time, ensuring traceability from business goals to specific items in the backlog, and recording decisions, constraints, rationale, and acceptance criteria. It also takes care of change control—assessing how requested changes affect scope, priority, and the documentation, then updating the backlog and related artifacts accordingly. By organizing requirements in a central repository and keeping them current, this phase guarantees everyone can understand what's in scope, why decisions were made, and how to verify that the delivered solution meets the needs. This is distinct from elicitation (gathering information), analysis (clarifying and modeling), and validation (confirming the solution meets needs). Because managing and documenting requirements spans the ongoing lifecycle and ensures alignment and traceability, it's the best fit for this responsibility.

8. Which two types of DSDM products are produced across the lifecycle?

A. Milestone products; Evolutionary products

B. Governance products; Technical products

C. Baseline products; Incremental products

D. Strategic products; Operational products

In DSDM, the work delivers two kinds of products as the project progresses: milestone products and evolutionary products. Milestone products are the outputs used to govern and review progress at the end of a phase or timebox, providing a checkpoint to decide whether to proceed, adjust, or commit resources. They are defined up front and have a fixed scope linked to a stage boundary. Evolutionary products are the working deliverables that are built and refined through iterative cycles, accumulating value and becoming the final system over time. This setup lets governance occur at clear milestones while actual functionality is delivered incrementally through evolutionary products, with feedback guiding each iteration. Other pairings don't reflect this DSDM distinction between governance checkpoints and progressively evolving deliverables.

9. Which aspect does a scoping diagram emphasize?

A. Detailed internal processes within the area of change.

B. Interfaces between the change and other areas.

C. Exact technical specifications.

D. Resource allocation plan.

A scoping diagram focuses on the boundaries of what is changing and, importantly, how that change connects to other areas. It maps interfaces between the area under change and external systems, processes, teams, and data flows, making dependencies and integration points visible so stakeholders understand what sits inside scope and what lies outside. It isn't about detailing internal processes, exact technical specifications, or a resource allocation plan—those belong to other artifacts.

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10. In which lifecycle phase would you find Modelling and Prototyping used?

A. Analysis

B. Validation

C. Elicitation

D. Management & Documentation

Modelling and prototyping are powerful during elicitation because they turn ideas into tangible artifacts that stakeholders can interact with. When you create models or lightweight prototypes, you provide a concrete way for stakeholders to visualize needs, constraints, and potential solutions. This makes it easier to uncover gaps, challenge assumptions, and gather precise feedback, which is exactly what the elicitation phase is about—discovering and clarifying what is required. While modelling might appear in later analysis as you refine requirements or in validation to check solutions against needs, the primary value of modelling and prototyping at this stage is to facilitate the discovery and clarification process with stakeholders. The other phases focus more on refining, verifying, or governing those requirements rather than the initial exploration.

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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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