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Version 1.1

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QUESTION: 1

What is the term used to describe the cost of the solution after the solution has been implemented in production by a vendor?

- A. Application fees
- B. Lifecycle fee
- C. TCO - Total cost of ownership
- D. COTS fees

QUESTION: 2

Which one of the following is NOT an output of the enterprise analysis tasks?

- A. Business Need
- B. Stakeholder concerns
- C. Solution Approach
- D. Solution Scope

QUESTION: 3

All of the following stakeholders participate in the prioritization of requirements except for which one?

- A. Implementation subject matter expert
- B. End user
- C. Domain subject matter expert
- D. Project manager

QUESTION: 4

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked that you create a model of the requirements so the stakeholders can better understand the requirements and the project as a whole. Which of the following statements best describes a model?

- A. Models are slices of the project solution.
- B. Models simplify the requirements for common stakeholders.
- C. Models are statistics for the return on investment, time saved, and other mathematics.
- D. Models abstract and simplify reality.

QUESTION: 5

What plan will describe the stakeholder groups and the level of formality that is appropriate for the requirements?

- A. BA plan
- B. Budget plan
- C. Project plan
- D. Business analysis communication plan

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QUESTION: 6

You are the business analyst for a smaller project where there are few requirements. Management would still like you to create a method to trace the few requirements for this project. What type of matrix would be best in this instance?

- A. Requirements Structure matrix
- B. Requirements traceability matrix
- C. Coverage matrix
- D. Requirements trace matrix

QUESTION: 7

You are the business analyst for your organization and have many solutions available to an identified problem. You would like a way to quickly and fairly determine which solution is the best choice for your organization. Which of the following approaches would allow you to determine the top-rated solutions for your organization?

- A. Scoring system
- B. Acceptance and evaluation criteria
- C. Vendor assessment
- D. Stakeholder assessment

QUESTION: 8

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are using a change-driven approach to business analysis. How are communications managed?

- A. Communications in a change-driven approach to business analysis focus more on the frequency of communication.
- B. Communications in a change-driven approach typically use face-to-face channels.
- C. Communications in a change-driven approach focus more on formal communications.
- D. Communications in a change-driven approach are all ad hoc.

QUESTION: 9

You are the business analyst for your organization. Jeff is your Manager. He has asked that you create a method to store the project requirements including those under development, under review, and the requirements which have been approved. What is he asking you to create?

- A. Solution Scope
- B. A repository
- C. A project scope statement
- D. A requirements plan system

QUESTION: 10

You are the business analyst for your organization and working with Tim to identify the assumptions within the business solution. Which one of the following is an assumption?

- A. The vendor believes the software should arrive by April 1th
- B. The software must be compatible with Apple OS
- C. The software must cost less than \$50 per license
- D. The hardware must costs less than \$2,500 per unit.

QUESTION: 11

You are working with Jeff on the conduct stakeholder analysis task as part of the business analysis duties in your company. Jeff wants to know why it's so important to identify stakeholders so early in the business analysis duties. Which one of the following statements best addresses the need to identify the stakeholders early on in the business analysis duties?

- A. It's important to identify the stakeholders so the business analyst knows who to report to.
- B. It's important to identify the stakeholders so the business analyst knows who to bill for the project.
- C. It's important to identify the stakeholder so the business analyst can help ensure the timely delivery of the requirements deliverables.
- D. It's important to identify the stakeholders so the stakeholders know who the business analyst is.

QUESTION: 12

Mary has asked you to trace a particular requirement for her. What does “to trace a requirement” mean?

- A. Tracing a requirement means to look at a requirement and the others to which it is related. It links risk, cost, quality, and scope elements to stakeholder and solution requirements to other artifacts created by the team and to solution components.
- B. Tracing a requirement means to look at a requirement and the others to which it is related. It links business requirements to stakeholder and solution requirements to other artifacts created by the team and to solution components.
- C. Tracing a requirement means to look at a requirement and the others to which it is related. It links business requirements to components in the project's work breakdown structure.
- D. Tracing a requirement means to track a requirements from its first identification all the way to its completion to see what issues, risks, costs, quality, and defects have surrounded the requirement

QUESTION: 13

When do change requests generally increase in a project?

- A. During the project's launch.
- B. Towards the beginning of the project.
- C. During the project scope management processes.
- D. Towards the end of the project.

QUESTION: 14

Jeff is the business analyst for his organization. Jeff is currently working on a solution to improve a keyboard. He has taken the keyboard apart, identified each component, and documented each component's purpose. What type of requirements organization is Jeff doing in this scenario?

- A. Process modeling
- B. Data modeling
- C. Functional decomposition
- D. Scope modeling

QUESTION: 15

Jeff's organization is using a plan-driven approach for the business analysis deliverables. In this approach how will the requirements be captured?

- A. Paolo will use the appropriate documentation at the discretion of the business analysis team
- B. Paolo will use the project management information system.
- C. Paolo will use whatever business analysis forms are most appropriate.
- D. Paolo will use standardized templates.

QUESTION: 16

What part of defining the business needs process will evaluate the ends that the organization is seeking to achieve?

- A. Business goals and objectives
- B. Project Scope
- C. Solution assessment
- D. Requirements

QUESTION: 17

What type of a business analysis approach focuses on the rapid delivery of business value in short iterations?

- A. Business-driven
- B. Change-driven
- C. Risk-laden
- D. Focus-driven

QUESTION: 18

Mary is the business analyst for her organization and she is currently working on the *specify and model requirements* process. One of the elements of this process is the documentation of the textual requirements. Mary must describe the capabilities of the solution, any conditions that must exist for the requirements to operate, and what third component of the textual requirement?

- A. Any constraints that may prevent the solution from fulfilling the requirement
- B. Write in the active voice
- C. Describe a situation or problem
- D. List any stakeholder assumptions

QUESTION: 19

The business analysis approach generally defines all of the following attributes except for which one?

- A. Requirements for solutions acceptance
- B. Deliverables
- C. Team roles
- D. Analysis technique

QUESTION: 20

Peter is the business analyst for his organization and he is preparing a presentation about the requirements for a large software development project. Before Peter makes the presentation what should he do as part of his preparation for the presentation?

- A. Determine an appropriate format for the presentation.
- B. Confirm that he has the authority to host the presentation.
- C. Confirm that the stakeholders have signed off on the requirements.
- D. Hire a scribe to keep the minutes of the meeting.

QUESTION: 21

You are the business analyst for your organization and are creating the solution scope definition. Which of the following should be included in the solution scope definition?

- A. Business case and Project Plan
- B. Technical dependencies
- C. Elicitation techniques
- D. Organization readiness assessment and BA Plan(s)

QUESTION: 22

What business analysis element tries to identify as many potential options as possible to meet the business objectives and fill identified gaps in capabilities?

- A. Risk Analysis
- B. Decision analysis
- C. Options Analysis
- D. Alternative generation

QUESTION: 23

Jeff is the business analyst for his organization. He is examining a single solution to determine if the solution he and his team have identified carries enough business value to justify its implementation. What business analysis process is Jeff performing in this scenario?

- A. Assess scope options
- B. Assess proposed solution
- C. Assess organizational readiness
- D. Allocate requirements

QUESTION: 24

You are the business analyst for your organization. Gary and Janet, two key stakeholders in the project, are in disagreement over a requirement for the type of software to be installed on the server your solution calls for. What must happen in this instance before formal approval can be offered?

- A. The conflict will need to be resolved through research, resolution, or through a third-party mediation.
- B. Gary and Janet will need to determine who has seniority in the company to determine which requirement takes precedence.
- C. The conflict will need to be removed from the solution scope until Gary and Janet come to a solution.
- D. The business analyst will need to make a decision on which requirement is most appropriate.

QUESTION: 25

One of the processes within requirements analysis is to prioritize requirements. As a business analyst why would you ever want to prioritize requirements?

- A. You may need to determine the cost of each requirement.
- B. You may need to determine the schedule for each requirement.
- C. You may need to determine which requirements are most critical so the analysis and implementation efforts focus on the most critical requirements.
- D. You may need to determine which requirements are most critical so additional risk analysis can be completed on those requirements.

QUESTION: 26

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working with Mary to conduct stakeholder analysis. You would like to create a RACI chart to help with the roles of the people involved in the stakeholder analysis process. Mary is not familiar with this chart and asks what does RACI means. Which one of the following best describes the RACI chart in the conduct stakeholder analysis process?

- A. It's a matrix that uses the Responsible, Accountable, Consult, and Inform tasks as part of the stakeholder analysis process.
- B. It's a role and responsibility chart that identifies when stakeholders are needed in the business analyst duties.
- C. It's a matrix that uses Role, Action, Consult, and Inform as part of the conduct stakeholder analysis process.
- D. It's a rule that the business analyst can use to identify all of the needed stakeholders: roles, actions, communications, and interest.

QUESTION: 27

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management wants you to prioritize the identified requirements by the requirements that have the highest likelihood of success. Why would management want you to prioritize the requirements with this factor even though some of the requirements may be difficult to implement?

- A. They want a fast return on investment.
- B. They want to show early success in the implementation to the project stakeholders.
- C. They don't understand the requirements.
- D. They want to avoid penalties or fines due to a pending law.

QUESTION: 28

You are creating the solution scope for an identified problem in your organization. You are working with several stakeholders during this process including the domain subject matter expert, the implementation subject matter expert, the project manager, and the sponsor. Which of these stakeholders will be responsible for writing the project scope?

- A. Domain subject matter expert
- B. Business analyst
- C. Project manager
- D. Sponsor

QUESTION: 29

You have identified a task in your task list that cannot be completed until the inspector for the project signs off on the initial deliverables. The inspector's signoff on the initial deliverables is called what?

- A. Assumption
- B. Dependency
- C. Milestone
- D. Constraint

QUESTION: 30

Mary is the business analyst for her organization. Mary and her business analysis team are currently using a business analysis approach to determine what the competition of her organization is offering prospective clients. She is trying to identify solutions to increase revenue by remaining competitive with the competition. What business analysis approach are Mary and her business analysis team using?

- A. Business rules analysis
- B. Functional decomposition
- C. Focus groups
- D. Benchmarking

QUESTION: 31

You need to identify assumptions as part of the assessment of capability gaps. Which of the following is an example of an assumption?

- A. The project manager believes that her project team members can program in C#.
- B. All vendors must have security clearance.
- C. The software must be compatible with the current operating system.
- D. The risk in the project must be quantified.

QUESTION: 32

You are the business analyst for your organization and are to conduct stakeholder analysis. Which of the following statements best describes the conduct stakeholder analysis task?

- A. This task identifies organizations and departments that may be affected by a proposed initiative or who share a common business need.
- B. This task identifies stakeholders who may be affected by a proposed initiative or who share a common business need.
- C. This task identifies the organizations that are likely affected by a problem that a project must solve.
- D. This task identifies the people who may be affected by a proposed initiative or who share a common business need.

QUESTION: 33

When can changes to requirements occur in a business analysis planning and monitoring assignment?

- A. Change to requirements can occur any time before the project scope statement is created.
- B. Changes to requirements can occur at any time.
- C. Changes to requirements can occur any time after the project's change control system has been enacted.
- D. Change to requirements can occur at any time before the key stakeholders approve the identified requirements.

QUESTION: 34

What does the T in SWOT analysis mean?

- A. Trial
- B. Threats
- C. Test
- D. Time

QUESTION: 35

You are the business analyst for the ACME Company. Management is concerned that their company is not able to meet an identified business need with their current existing structure, people, processes and technology. They've asked you to complete an analysis of their organization's ability to meet the identified business need. What business analysis process are you completing for your organization?

- A. Determining the solution approach
- B. Assessing the capability gaps
- C. Requirements elicitation
- D. Verifying the requirements

QUESTION: 36

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working on prioritizing the project requirements. Management has asked you to prioritize the requirements based on the cost/benefit analysis for the requirements' value to the organization. What basis for prioritization are you using in this instance?

- A. Business value
- B. Stakeholder rejection
- C. Likelihood of success
- D. Maximum Priority

QUESTION: 37

You are the business analyst for your organization and management has asked that you identify opportunities to improve the operations of the business. You notice that some of the stakeholders use several pieces of software and several duplicate activities within each software package to generate data reports for customers. What type of recommendation can you make in regard to this observation?

- A. You can address the automation of how the workers perform.
- B. You will need to perform active observation first to understand the processes in more detail.
- C. You can address the non-functional requirements of the activities.
- D. You will need to perform passive observation first to understand the processes in more detail.

QUESTION: 38

You are the business analyst for your organization and are beginning the requirements analysis processes. Which one of the following statements best describes the requirements analysis processes?

- A. It ensures that analysis and implementation efforts focus on the most critical requirements.
- B. It covers the definition of stakeholder requirements, which describe what a solution must be capable of doing.
- C. It defines all of the work, and only the required work, to complete the project objectives.
- D. It is conformity to requirements and a fitness for use.

QUESTION: 39

Management has asked you, a business analyst for your organization, to create the solution scope for an identified problem. In order to complete this task you'll need three elements. All of the following are elements you'll need in order to write the solution scope except for which one?

- A. Work breakdown structure
- B. Implementation approach
- C. Solution scope definition
- D. Dependencies

QUESTION: 40

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are preparing the business case for a proposed solution. You need to include the management horizon in your business case. What is the management horizon?

- A. It is the expected deliverables that will be beneficial for the organization.
- B. It is the point in time when the solution will be completed.
- C. It is the duration of each phase of the project until the solution earns a profit.
- D. It is the point in time for the solution to break even on cost and begin earning a profit.

QUESTION: 41

What two factors must the business analyst consider when conducting stakeholder analysis?

- A. Politics and influence
- B. Influence and attitude
- C. Attitude and position
- D. Position and politics

QUESTION: 42

Mary is leading a brainstorming session for her organization. She has asked the participants in this group to come up with at least ten ideas for possible solutions to an identified problem. What is the problem with setting the goal as ten ideas for possible solutions in this session?

- A. The goal should be to come up with as many solutions as possible, not just ten ideas.
- B. The goal should be to generate ten ideas within a set time period.
- C. The goal should be to come up with the best solution for the problem, not ten ideas.
- D. The goal should be to include everyone's input to the solutions.

QUESTION: 43

You are the business analyst for your organization and working with the stakeholders to prioritize the requirements. The stakeholders are concerned about the financial impact of the requirements should some of them fail during the implementation. You would like to rank the risk tolerance of the stakeholders based on their comments about the solution and the requirements. The following are the three categories of risk tolerance associated with the stakeholders except for which one?

- A. Mitigation
- B. Risk-aversion
- C. Risk-seeking
- D. Neutrality

QUESTION: 44

What business analysis process ensures that requirements specifications and models meet the necessary standard of quality to allow them to be used effectively to guide further work?

- A. Identify constraints and assumptions
- B. Validate requirements
- C. Verify requirements
- D. Specify and model requirements

QUESTION: 45

Jeff has been asked to complete SWOT analysis for his solution scope. What does SWOT analysis mean?

- A. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Time
- B. Stakeholder Weaknesses, Organizational Threats
- C. Stakeholders Weaknesses, Organization, Threats
- D. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

QUESTION: 46

Which one of the following is an example of a non-negotiable demand by a stakeholder during the requirements prioritization session?

- A. All requirements are ranked as high
- B. Communication
- C. All requirements are prioritized by cost-benefits ratio
- D. Cost

QUESTION: 47

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working with Mary on the allocation of requirements for a new solution. You have assigned Mary the task of breaking down the solution scope into smaller components for allocation. What technique have you asked Mary to complete in this scenario?

- A. Decision analysis
- B. Business rules analysis
- C. Process modeling
- D. Functional decomposition

QUESTION: 48

You are the business analyst for a large project in your organization. While your company prefers face-to-face communications there are many stakeholders located in different geographical locations. How can you still effectively serve as a business analyst when the stakeholders are not collocated?

- A. You will need to travel on a regular rotation to each of the geographical locations to complete the business analyst duties.
- B. You will need to implement videoconferences.
- C. Add more business analysts in each of the geographical location.
- D. You will need the stakeholders to periodically gather in one locale.

QUESTION: 49

Which one of the following business analysis planning and monitoring techniques can be used to define and document the business analysis approach?

- A. Process modeling
- B. Structured walkthrough
- C. Decision analysis
- D. Control charts

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QUESTION: 50

Jeff is the business analyst for his organization. Management has created a pre-determined budget of \$600,000 for his solution. Jeff has identified the project requirements but now wants to prioritize them based on time boxing and budgeting. Jeff examines the cost of the requirements and begins removing the requirements from the allowed list in order to meet the \$600,000 budget. What time boxing or budgeting approach is Jeff using?

- A. Parametric
- B. All in
- C. Selective
- D. All out

QUESTION: 51

You are hosting a collection of stakeholders from across the organization to identify the ideas and attitudes about your company's help desk. You want the stakeholders to honestly share their opinions about the help desk service so you can identify problems, solutions, and take actions to improve the service. What type of requirements elicitation activity is this?

- A. Stakeholder analysis
- B. Focus groups
- C. Workshop
- D. Root cause analysis

QUESTION: 52

Which stakeholder must approve the business analysis approach to ensure that the business analysis approach is compatible with the other project activities?

- A. Project sponsor
- B. Project manager
- C. Project customer
- D. Change control board

QUESTION: 53

You and Jeff are writing the solution scope for a new project in your organization. You need to create a method to define what solution will and will not provide for the organization. What technique can you and Jeff use to establish appropriate boundaries for the solution?

- A. Interviews with the key stakeholders
- B. User stories
- C. Functional decomposition
- D. Scope modeling

QUESTION: 54

Your organization is trying to determine which one of two opportunities they will pursue. The Project AKATA is worth \$450,000 and Project OWEN is worth \$767,000 but carries significant risk. The organization elects to pursue Project OWEN and not Project AKATA. What is the opportunity cost in this scenario?

- A. \$317,000
- B. There is not enough information to know as the risk for Project OWEN has not been quantified.
- C. \$450,000
- D. \$767,000

QUESTION: 55

You are the business analyst for the ACME Organization and are determining if you should buy or build a solution for your company. You have determined that you can create the in-house solution for \$78,000 with a monthly support cost of \$8,765. A vendor can create the solution for \$61,000 with a monthly support cost of \$7,990. How long will it take your company to break even if you choose the internal solution versus the vendor's solution?

- A. 36 months
- B. 12 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 22 months

QUESTION: 56

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management realizes that a proposed solution has risks that may cause the entire project to fail. They would like you to prioritize the requirements with maximum risk first so that if the project fails, there is little loss of capital in the project implementation. What requirements prioritization approach is management asking you to create in this instance?

- A. Implementation difficulty
- B. Business or technical risk
- C. Likelihood of success
- D. Relationship to other requirements

QUESTION: 57

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked that you create a stakeholder map as part of the conduct stakeholder analysis process. What is a stakeholder map?

- A. A stakeholder map is a diagram that shows the connection among positive and negative stakeholder
- B. A stakeholder map is a diagram that illustrates where the stakeholders are geographically located.
- C. A stakeholder map is a visual diagram that depicts the stakeholders' actions as responsible, accountable, consult, and inform.
- D. A stakeholder map is a visual diagram that depicts the relationship of the stakeholders to the solution and to one another.

QUESTION: 58

Which conduct *stakeholder analysis* technique identifies stakeholder roles that may serve as a useful starting point for identifying actors and roles?

- A. Scope modeling
- B. RACI
- C. Scenario and uses cases and user stories
- D. Interviews

QUESTION: 59

You are completing enterprise analysis. Management has asked you to create a document that will help them create a go/no go decision to invest and more forward with a proposed project. What document does management want you to create?

- A. Project Plan
- B. Business Analysis Plan
- C. Solution scope
- D. Business case

QUESTION: 60

Some of the requirements in the solution must be completed because of laws and regulations in your industry. Management would like you, the business analyst, to rank the requirements according to the relevant laws. What type of requirements prioritization is management having you complete?

- A. Regulatory ranking
- B. Business value ranking
- C. Constraint ranking
- D. Benefits ranking

QUESTION: 61

There are three inputs to the *allocate requirements* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *allocate requirements* process?

- A. Requirements [Prioritized and Approved]
- B. Solution [Designed]
- C. Solution Scope
- D. Requirements [Allocated]

QUESTION: 62

You are working with several business analysts to determine the solution approach for an identified problem. All of the following techniques are acceptable for identifying the solution approach except for which one?

- A. Benchmarking
- B. Decision analysis
- C. Risk analysis
- D. Brainstorming

QUESTION: 63

You are the business analyst for your organization and are in the process of creating the solution approach for a technology problem. Which one of the following definitions best describes the solution approach?

- A. It is the documentation and control of changes to the product scope as approved by the project stakeholders.
- B. Defines the general approach that will be taken to create or acquire new capabilities required to meet the business need.
- C. It is an uncertain event or condition that may have a positive or negative impact on the abilities of the chartered project.
- D. Decomposes the project scope into smaller deliverables; each deliverable is subdivided repeatedly until the deliverable cannot or should not be broken down any further.

QUESTION: 64

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are currently working with Jeff on the organize requirements process. You and Jeff have elected to use the user stories approach for this process. What is the user stories approach for requirements organization?

- A. Stakeholders' experiences equate to the stakeholder requirements.
- B. Stakeholders are interviewed and their experiences are recorded to help identify the requirements.
- C. Stakeholders' objectives are described to identify the requirements that the solution will need to support.
- D. Stakeholders are interviewed and their stories are recorded as part of the requirements.

QUESTION: 65

There are four inputs to the *manage solution scope and requirements* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *manage solution scope and requirements* process?

- A. Requirements Management Plan
- B. Stakeholder List, Roles, and Responsibilities
- C. Requirements [Approved]
- D. Solution Scope

QUESTION: 66

Which one of the following terms is not a business analysis planning and monitoring approach?

- A. Structured walkthroughs
- B. Decision analysis
- C. Requirements elicitation
- D. Process modeling

QUESTION: 67

What technique used during the *manage business analysis performance* process can help identify the underlying causes of failures or difficulties in accomplishing business analysis work?

- A. Problem tracking
- B. Pareto charts
- C. Trend analysis
- D. Root cause analysis

QUESTION: 68

What document defines the business needs, identifies key stakeholders, and describes the positive impact the solution will provide on the key stakeholders?

- A. Project charter
- B. Project scope statement
- C. Solution scope
- D. Vision statement

QUESTION: 69

Your organization is using a plan-driven approach to business analysis. What characteristic must be true of changes in the approach that your organization is using?

- A. All the changes only occur if they are less than an agreed factor, such as ten percent of the solution's overall cost or a percentage of the project's schedule.
- B. All the changes only occur if they are less than ten percent of the solution's overall cost.
- C. All the changes only occur if they are genuinely necessary.
- D. Changes are generally not permitted in the plan-driven approach to business analysis.

QUESTION: 70

You are the business analyst for your organization and are preparing to complete the *allocate requirements* process. This process assigns stakeholder and solution requirements to solution components and to releases. One of the elements of this process is solution components. All of the following are solution components except for which one?

- A. Assessment of proposed solution
- B. Business processes to be performed and managed
- C. Business policies and business rules
- D. Software applications and application components used in the solution

QUESTION: 71

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are completing the manage requirements traceability process. You are tracking the requirements to determine how the requirements are interrelated with one another and with the actual delivery of the project scope. There are actually three reasons why the business analyst should trace requirements. Which one of the following is not one of the three reasons why trace requirements is useful?

- A. Impact analysis
- B. Requirements coverage
- C. Requirements allocation
- D. Quality control

QUESTION: 72

Jeff is the business analyst for the ACME Company. He is working with Mark on completing the requirements prioritization of all the identified requirements. Why would Jeff and Mark complete requirements prioritization?

- A. To determine which requirements should be completed first
- B. To determine which requirements should not be completed at all
- C. To determine which requirements carry the most risk
- D. To determine who created what requirement based on their position in the organization

QUESTION: 73

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are coaching Jeff about the different approaches to business analysis. Which type of business analysis approach has the most business analysis work at the beginning of the project or during the start of a project phase?

- A. Change-driven approach
- B. Value-driven approach
- C. Plan-driven approach
- D. Requirements-driven approach

QUESTION: 74

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are currently identifying opportunities for a customer to improve their business processes. The customer wants to streamline their business efforts either through new technologies, better processes, or a combination of both. The customer demands, however, that the solution should not cost more than \$950,000 to implement and support for one year. What does the \$950,000 represent?

- A. Benefit
- B. Budget
- C. Cost Requirement
- D. Constraint

QUESTION: 75

You are the business analyst for your organization and are with another business analyst, Jeff, on the requirements elicitation for a new solution. You warn Jeff that you'll need to be tracing the requirements in an effort to prevent scope creep. What is scope creep?

- A. The scope grows slightly larger as more requirements, often unneeded, are added to the scope
- B. The scope slips on the schedule which in turn delays the project delivery date
- C. Gold plating
- D. The scope shifts from the original intent of the business plan

QUESTION: 76

What element of the plan business analysis process affects the business analysis duties that need to be performed?

- A. The experience of the business analyst
- B. The experience of the project manager
- C. The expected completion date of the business analysis duties
- D. The type of project or initiative

QUESTION: 77

Jeff's organization uses a plan-driven approach to business analysis. When it comes to communication in Jeff's organization what type of communication will likely be required?

- A. Face-to-face
- B. Informal
- C. Formal
- D. Ad hoc

QUESTION: 78

Jeff is the business analyst for the ACME Organization. Currently Jeff is working on several work products as part of the requirements development process. He may need to share these work products with the stakeholders. Which of the following is not an example of a work product?

- A. Requirements documentation
- B. Interview questions and notes
- C. Meeting agendas and minutes
- D. Presentation slides

QUESTION: 79

You are the business analyst for your organization. On your current project you'll be using the change-driven approach for defining requirements and gathering feedback. Which of the following statements best describes the change-driven approach?

- A. The change-driven approach favors defining requirements through experimentation.
- B. The change-driven approach does not define the requirements until after a solution for the problem has been identified.
- C. The change-driven approach favors defining requirements standardized templates.
- D. The change-driven approach favors defining requirements through team interaction.

QUESTION: 80

Mary is the business analyst for her organization and she is completing passive observation to identify improvement opportunities in the workflow. She notices that some of the employees perform certain customer-facing activities in a different format than the other workers. Is this a problem that can be addressed as part of an improvement opportunity?

- A. It can be a problem as customers could become confused or frustrated because of the different approaches to the work.
- B. It is not a problem unless there is a drop in sales so it should be left alone.
- C. It can be a problem as the enterprise environmental factors always call for consistency in all processes.
- D. It is not a problem unless the customer complains. If Mary has not noticed the customers complaining then the process should be left along.

QUESTION: 81

You are the business analyst for your organization. A customer has approached your organization and is requesting that your company create new software for them that will help them collect customer information. In regard to enterprise analysis this business needs stems from which one of the following need generation approaches?

- A. Bottom-up
- B. External drivers
- C. Middle management
- D. Top-down

QUESTION: 82

You are creating the solution scope for a proposed solution in your organization. You need to understand the scope of work that needs to be completed. You elect to identify the solution scope and then break the solution scope into smaller work products or deliverables. What technique are you using in this instance?

- A. Interface analysis
- B. Scope modeling
- C. Scope decomposition
- D. Functional decomposition

QUESTION: 83

You are the business analyst for a solution that has 380 stakeholders. How many communication channels exist in this project?

- A. 144,400
- B. 72,200
- C. 72,010
- D. 379

QUESTION: 84

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are completing the *verify requirements* process. There are eight characteristics each requirement should have: cohesive, complete, consistent, correct, and feasible. Which one of the following four is not a characteristic of a requirement?

- A. Functional
- B. Modifiable
- C. Unambiguous
- D. Testable

QUESTION: 85

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are preparing the business needs documentation for a new solution to an identified problem. Parts of your input for this process are the business goals and objectives set by your organization. What approach can you use to assess the business goal and their validity and longevity?

- A. Functional decomposition
- B. POLDAT Framework
- C. SMART
- D. Business Analysis

QUESTION: 86

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working on organizing the identified requirements for a new solution. Jeff, your assistant in this process, says that these requirements aren't very complex. You agree but add that it's this thing that makes the overall solution complex. What thing adds to the level of complexity among requirements?

- A. Relationships among the requirements
- B. Management in the project
- C. Stakeholders in the project
- D. Cost and schedule constraints

QUESTION: 87

There are four inputs to the *prepare requirements package* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *prepare requirements package* process?

- A. Requirements
- B. Requirements Structure
- C. BA Approach
- D. BA Communication Plan

QUESTION: 88

You are the business analyst for a large project for your organization. Your project has 120 stakeholders and this will greatly increase the complexity of the communication in this project. To demonstrate how complex this project and its communication will be, you show the management the number of communication channels in this project. How many channels exist in this project based on the number of stakeholders?

- A. 7140
- B. 5560
- C. 119
- D. 60

QUESTION: 89

You are creating a model for your requirements. Which model type categorizes and describes the people who directly interact with a solution?

- A. Rules
- B. User classes, profiles, or roles
- C. Concepts and relationships
- D. Events

QUESTION: 90

When is stakeholder analysis performed?

- A. As soon as the business plan is created.
- B. As soon as the business analyst is named.
- C. As soon as a business need is identified.
- D. As soon as a business solution is identified.

QUESTION: 91

You are preparing a business case for your organization to determine the justification of the costs of the solution in relation to benefits the solutions will bring the organization. You need four inputs to complete this process. Which one of the following is not an input that will help you write the business case?

- A. Feasibility study
- B. Stakeholder concerns
- C. Assumptions and constraints
- D. Business need

QUESTION: 92

You are the business analyst for the Acme Organization. You have just completed a capabilities gap assessment and have determined that your organization does not have the necessary resources and technology to seize a business opportunity. What is the most likely course of action for the organization?

- A. Hire additional business analysts.
- B. Launch a new project.
- C. Hire contractors to complete the project work.
- D. Move onto the next opportunity.

QUESTION: 93

What plan includes the description of the scope of work, the deliverable Work Breakdown Structure, the activity list, and estimates for the business analysis activities?

- A. Project management plan
- B. Implementation plan
- C. Requirements management plan
- D. Business analysis plan

QUESTION: 94

You are the business analyst for your organization and are coaching Mary on how business analysis works. Mary is confused about what a business analysis methodology is during the business analysis planning and monitoring phase of the business analysis duties. What is a methodology?

- A. A methodology is a formalized and repeatable business analysis approach.
- B. A methodology is a short term endeavor to create a unique product or service.
- C. A methodology is an approach that the business analyst believes will work but it has not been proven to work yet in the business analysis domain.
- D. A methodology is a formalized plan that describes how the business analyst will complete the elicitation of requirements.

QUESTION: 95

Your organization completes software development for other companies as its core business. Management would like to streamline the requirements gathering processes as many of the projects your company do are similar in nature. What approach could you as a business analyst do to help streamline the requirements gathering process for your organization?

- A. Implement a requirements re-use repository
- B. Implement requirements model
- C. Implement a requirements gathering form
- D. Implement scope solution models

QUESTION: 96

You are coaching Mary, a new business analyst for your organization, on business analysis processes. Mary is concerned about the define solution scope process, especially the implementation approach element. Which of the following statements best defines the implementation approach element for Mary?

- A. The implementation approach is described in terms of the major features and functions that are to be included.
- B. The implementation approach defines major business and technical dependencies that impose constraints to the effort to deploy the solution.
- C. The implementation approach describes the new capabilities required to meet the business need.
- D. The implementation approach describes how the chosen solution approach will deliver the solution scope.

QUESTION: 97

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked that in the business case you're creating that you also include the projected costs and benefits to be realized and how those and benefits will be assessed and evaluated. What term matches management's request?

- A. Project fees
- B. Risk list
- C. SWOT analysis
- D. Results measurements

QUESTION: 98

Jeff is the business analyst for his organization. He has realized that he has overlooked a key group of stakeholders during the conduct stakeholder analysis process. What is the danger in overlooking a key set of stakeholders?

- A. The newly identified stakeholders will now have to pay for any requirements they want to add to the requirements.
- B. The newly identified stakeholders will need to spend extra time to learn about the project and how it will affect them.
- C. The newly identified stakeholders will be excluded from decisions that affect the deliverables that have already been created in the project.
- D. The newly identified stakeholders may have requirements that require additions to the project or may nullify other requirements already in the project.

QUESTION: 99

Mary is writing the business case for her organization. As she's completing this process Mary is concerned that she's including all the correct information for management. Which one of the following should Mary not include in her business case?

- A. Time to break even
- B. Opportunities to prioritize requirements
- C. Follow-on opportunities
- D. Qualitative and quantitative benefits

QUESTION: 100

Your organization uses the MoSCoW approach to requirements prioritization. What does MoSCoW mean?

- A. Must, Should, Could, Would
- B. Must not, Should not, Could not, Will not
- C. Mission, Schedule, Cost, Willingness
- D. Must, Should, Could, Won't

QUESTION: 101

What business analysis plan defines the process to be followed in managing the solution scope and requirements?

- A. Requirements management plan
- B. Requirements plan
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Business Analysis plan

QUESTION: 102

There are four inputs to the *communicate requirements* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *communicate requirements* process?

- A. Requirements
- B. Stakeholder List, Roles, and Responsibilities
- C. Requirements Package
- D. BA Communication Plan

QUESTION: 103

The requirements elicitation process requires that the business analyst and team prepare for the requirements elicitation activities. There are three specific inputs that the business analyst will need in preparing for the requirements elicitation. Which of the following is not one of the three inputs the business analyst will use as he prepares for requirements elicitation?

- A. Solution scope
- B. Change request
- C. Business need
- D. Stakeholder list

QUESTION: 104

Jeff is the business analyst for his organization. He is working with the solution development team and he believes that the team does not want to implement a certain portion of the requirements. The team is expressing the difficulty of the requirements and how it will be extremely challenging to complete. When Jeff asks about a similar project that the team completed, they insist that this is a different type of requirements though Jeff believes that it is not. What is the solution development team appearing to do to the requirements?

- A. Change the prioritization of the requirements based on the past project.
- B. Change the prioritization of the requirements based on overstated complexity of the project work.
- C. Get the requirements removed from the project scope.
- D. Have the business analyst report the difficulty of the project work to the project customer.

QUESTION: 105

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are currently working with Mary on creating a model as part of the *specify and model requirements* process. Mary doesn't understand why you need a model. You explain to Mary that a model is just a simplified representation of a complex reality that is useful for understanding that reality and making decisions regarding it. In fact, you tell Mary, model can do all of the following except one option. Choose the option that model cannot do?

- A. Define the resources that will be needed on the project team
- B. Define boundaries for the business domain
- C. Describe a situation or problem
- D. Describe thought processes and action flows

QUESTION: 106

Management would like you to front-load the requirements with the most risk requirements. Why would management prefer the risky requirements first in the prioritization?

- A. So if the risk comes true the project will fail will little investment in the work.
- B. So if the risk comes true then the project manager can mitigate the risk event.
- C. So if the risk comes true they'll receive the reward as soon as possible.
- D. So if the risk comes true then there's ample time to correct the problem.

QUESTION: 107

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working with Emma, a project manager, for your organization. You and Emma are determining the cost of the labor, materials, equipment, and facilities in order to achieve the different solutions that have been proposed for an identified problem. What is this process called?

- A. Cost budgeting
- B. Expert judgment
- C. Rough order of magnitude cost estimating
- D. Scoping the project costs

QUESTION: 108

You organization needs to adapt to the change economy, new technologies, and an increase in competition in order to survive. They've asked you to complete a business analysis approach that will help them change their organizational policies in order to achieve their goals and objectives. What business analysis technique has this organization asked you to complete?

- A. Focus groups
- B. Business rules analysis
- C. Brainstorming
- D. Root cause analysis

QUESTION: 109

Mary is observing Jeff complete several activities as part of her requirements elicitation process. Mary is simply observing the steps Jeff takes to complete his work and she is taking notes. In this instance Mary does not ask Jeff any questions. What type of observation technique is Mary completing?

- A. Comparing
- B. Active
- C. Passive
- D. Light observation

QUESTION: 110

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are currently writing the business goals and objectives as part of the elements for the define business process. Which one of the following statements best describes the business goals and objectives element?

- A. They describe the processes the solution will need to improve for the project to be successful.
- B. They describe all of the positive benefits in ratio to the risk and costs of the project.
- C. They describe all of the required work the project will need to complete in order to reach its objectives.
- D. They describe the ends that the organization is seeking to achieve.

QUESTION: 111

There are four inputs to the plan business analysis activities. Which one of the following is not an input to the *plan business analysis activities* process?

- A. List of identified risks
- B. Organizational process assets
- C. Business analysis approach
- D. Stakeholder list, roles, and responsibilities

QUESTION: 112

You are currently working on creating the activity list for an initiative in your organization. What characteristic must be assigned to each task in your task list?

- A. Procurement needs
- B. Roles and responsibilities
- C. Unique number
- D. Owner

QUESTION: 113

You are working with Jacob, a key stakeholder, in your business analysis duties. Jacob is asking you about the desired outcome for current business opportunity. Which one of the following is NOT an example of a desired outcome?

- A. Implement new machinery to complete the work processes faster
- B. Increase sales
- C. Reduce costs
- D. Reduce time to deliver a product or service

QUESTION: 114

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are identifying new opportunities to improve upon your existing web services. Management is open to new opportunities as long as the changes do not take more than 120 days to implement. What type of a factor does the 120 day implementation represent?

- A. Technical constraint
- B. Schedule constraint
- C. Business constraint
- D. Assumption

QUESTION: 115

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working on a solution that will connect several databases to a web application. You are concerned that the databases may not be operable with the software solution a programmer is recommending. What requirements elicitation technique can help you determine the interoperability of the software, the databases, and the web application?

- A. Benchmarking
- B. Interviews
- C. Interface analysis
- D. Usage considerations

QUESTION: 116

You have completed the requirements documentation and the stakeholders have signed off on the requirements. Now the requirements are advancing into a project as your organization has chartered a project based on the identified requirements. What stakeholder is now responsible for assessing the solution scope to determine the project scope?

- A. User
- B. Project manager
- C. Business analyst
- D. Key stakeholders

QUESTION: 117

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working on prioritizing requirements. What plan should guide you through this process?

- A. Risk management plan
- B. Project management plan
- C. Requirements management plan
- D. Scope management plan

QUESTION: 118

You are the business analyst for a large project that will create new software for the entire organization. This new software will affect all of the administrative assistants in the organization schedule meetings, reserve facilities, and share calendars. There are approximately 2,400 administrative assistants in your organization and not all of these people can attend requirements gathering workshops. What approach can you use to manage and gather requirements from these 2,400 administrative assistants?

- A. You can meet with a small group of administrative assistants and assume their requirements are reflective of the remaining group of administrative assistants.
- B. You will need to meet with all of the administrative assistants as part requirements elicitation.
- C. You can meet with a small group of administrative assistants that will serve as representatives for the remaining administrative assistants.
- D. You can meet with the administrative assistants' managers.

QUESTION: 119

Enterprise analysis provides many things for an organization. All of the following are tasks included in enterprise analysis except for which one?

- A. Determine solution approach
- B. Define business need
- C. Assess capability gaps
- D. Solution performance assessment

QUESTION: 120

Mary has been asked to provide decision analysis for her solution scope. Which one of the following best describes the decision analysis technique?

- A. Assessed to support benefit management, measurement, and reporting.
- B. Used to assess potential risks that may impact the solution and the cost and benefits associated with it.
- C. Forecasts the size of the investment required to deploy and operate the proposed solution.
- D. Cost-benefit analysis compares the cost of implementing a solution against the benefits gained. Financial analysis includes the use of financial models that estimate the market value of an organizational asset.

QUESTION: 121

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working with Jeff who is also a business analyst at your company. You have moved one of the requirements higher in the prioritization of the requirements because it is needed to be implemented before some of the more important requirements are done. Jeff disagrees with your placement of the requirement because you are to rank the requirements based on their level of difficulty. Who is correct and why?

- A. Jeff is correct because the requirements are always to be ranked by importance or business value.
- B. You are correct because the lower priority requirements must be completed before the higher priority requirements can be done.
- C. You are correct because you are the senior business analyst.
- D. Jeff is correct because the sequence of requirements is actually done with the project activity list.

QUESTION: 122

There are four inputs to writing the business case as part of enterprise analysis. Which one of the following is not an input to writing the business case process?

- A. Business need
- B. Assumptions and constraints
- C. Requirements verification
- D. Stakeholder concerns

QUESTION: 123

Mary is observing Emma complete several complex steps as part of her business analysis requirements elicitation process. In this instance Mary working alongside Emma is actually helping Emma complete the work so that Mary can understand all of the steps Emma must complete. What type of requirements elicitation technique is Mary using?

- A. Progressive observation
- B. Shadowing
- C. Cross training requirements elicitation
- D. Active observation

QUESTION: 124

You are the business analyst for Acme Organization and you have gathered the requirements. You have presented the requirements to the stakeholders and they have approved your requirements. You are now working with Mary on recording the dependencies and relationships for each of the requirements. Why would you want to record the dependencies and relationships for the requirements?

- A. To help determine the sequence in which requirements are to be addressed.
- B. To help determine which requirements carry the most risk.
- C. To help determine the total cost for the solution to be implemented.
- D. To help determine the total time for the solution to be implemented.

QUESTION: 125

As part of the requirements analysis a business analyst can use the same tools and techniques to model the current state of an organization. All of the following are valid reasons why would a business analyst want to create a current state domain model except for which one?

- A. The current state model can help identify opportunities for improvement.
- B. The current state model can help validate the solution scope with business and technical stakeholders.
- C. The current state model can help the business analyst create Pareto charts for process improvement.
- D. The current state model can help assist stakeholders in understanding the current state

QUESTION: 126

You are completing the requirements for vendor selection and need to create a procurement form that will ask the vendor to provide only a price for commercial-off-the-shelf solution. What type of procurement form will you need to provide to the vendor?

- A. Request for COTS
- B. Order
- C. Request for information
- D. Request for quote

QUESTION: 127

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked you to create a plan that will define the proposed structure and schedule for communicating the business analysis activities to the appropriate stakeholders. What plan does management want you to create?

- A. Business Analysis Plan
- B. Business Analysis Communications Plan
- C. Project Communication plan
- D. Stakeholder Management Plan

QUESTION: 128

The ACME Organization utilizes a change log. What is a change log?

- A. It is a document that records all change requests for the project.
- B. It is a document that tracks all unauthorized changes to the project solution.
- C. It is a document that tracks all characteristics and status of changes that have been received.
- D. It is a document that tracks the changes that have been received, including their implementation to the project solution.

QUESTION: 129

Mary is the business analyst for her organization. She is currently prioritizing the requirements based on the implementation difficulty of the requirements to help with the solution planning. Which of the following best describes the approach Mary is taking with requirements prioritization?

- A. The requirements are categorized by type of work, and then ranked within each category of ease of implementation to difficulty of implementation.
- B. The requirements are ranked most difficult to easiest to implement.
- C. The requirements are ranked from easiest to hardest to implement.
- D. The requirements are categorized by the likelihood of management approving the requirements.

QUESTION: 130

Which one of the following is the most accurate definition of the solution scope?

- A. Defines what must be delivered in order to meet the business need.
- B. Determines the things that are believed to be true in the solution but they have not yet been proven to be true.
- C. Determines if an organization can justify the investment required to deliver the proposed solution.
- D. Defines the business need, identified key stakeholders, and describes the positive impact of the solution.

QUESTION: 131

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are preparing to elicit the requirements for a new business opportunity. Which one of the following statements best describes the *prepare for elicitation* process?

- A. You need authority granted to you from the sponsor to utilize resources for the elicit requirements process.
- B. You need to determine which elicitation techniques are needed for the requirements gathering technique.
- C. You need to ensure all needed resources are organized and scheduled for conducting the elicitation activities.
- D. You need to receive permission from functional management to interview and elicit requirements for the stakeholders.

QUESTION: 132

Jeff is the business analyst for his organization and he's working with several stakeholders to identify the business need for an opportunity. Jeff needs to identify the stakeholder that will be responsible for authorizing the actions needed in order to meet the identified business need. Which stakeholder does Jeff need to identify?

- A. Sponsor
- B. Customer
- C. User
- D. Project Manager

QUESTION: 133

Mary is the business analyst for your organization. She asks you what the purpose of the assess capability gaps task is. Which of the following is the best response to give Mary?

- A. It identifies new capabilities required by the organization to meet the business need.
- B. It identifies the causal factors that are contributing to an effect the solution will solve.
- C. It describes the ends that the organization wants to improve.
- D. It identifies the skill gaps in the existing resources.

QUESTION: 134

It's often impossible or difficult to prove that the implementation of a solution will change the current state of an organization to the desired future state. The business analyst must document the characteristics and risk of the implementation of a solution in case the belief that the solution will achieve the desired results will prove invalid. What is the belief that the solution will create the desired effect for the organization called?

- A. Project
- B. Risk
- C. Assumption
- D. Model

QUESTION: 135

You are preparing the business case for a proposed solution in your organization. You need to identify several components for the business case including an assessment of the risks the solution may contain. Which one of the following is the best definition of a risk as it pertains to the business case?

- A. Risk is an uncertain event or condition that may have both positive and negative affects on the solution.
- B. Risk is a certain event that can cause the organization to lose more monies than it invests in the solution.
- C. Risk is a potential event that can cause the solution to fail.
- D. Risks are threats to the organization's success.

QUESTION: 136

There are four inputs to the *assess organization readiness* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *assess organization readiness* process?

- A. Stakeholder Requirements
- B. Solution Scope
- C. Solution [Designed]
- D. Enterprise Architecture

QUESTION: 137

There are four inputs to the *define transition requirements* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *define transition requirements* process?

- A. Requirements
- B. Solution
- C. Organizational Readiness Assessment
- D. BA Management Plan

QUESTION: 138

All of the following are techniques that can be used to specify or model requirements except for which one?

- A. Organization modeling
- B. Data modeling
- C. Work breakdown structure creation
- D. State diagrams

QUESTION: 139

You are the business analyst for a large project in your organization. You are working with Jeff to create requirements packages to present to the stakeholders, the business analyst team, and to the project manager. Jeff wants to know why you're creating requirements packages. What's the primary goal of developing a requirements package?

- A. To convey the cost, schedule, and risk information clearly
- B. To convey information clearly and in an understandable fashion
- C. To present the requirements in packages that are easy for the project team to accomplish in their project execution
- D. To help the project manager create the work breakdown structure

QUESTION: 140

You are creating a model that shows how data moves through a system. Each function that modifies the data in any manner is identified, decomposed to smaller levels, and the system is completely described from start to storage. What type of a modeling technique are you using in this scenario?

- A. Functional decomposition
- B. Data flow diagramming
- C. Work decomposition
- D. Organization modeling

QUESTION: 141

There are four inputs to the *evaluate solution performance* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *evaluate solution performance* process?

- A. BA Management Plan
- B. Requirements
- C. Defects
- D. Solution

QUESTION: 142

A business analyst is helping management determine which solution they should choose. As it happens that the organization can only choose one of the two solutions due to time and resource restrictions. Solution A worths \$456,000 to the organization while solution B worths \$565,000 to the organization. While solution A costs less, it is less risky and takes less time to complete so management elects to seize Solution A. What is the opportunity cost?

- A. \$565,000
- B. There is not enough information to know how much the solution will cost the organization.
- C. \$109,000
- D. \$456,000

QUESTION: 143

You are the business analyst for your organization. Your current project is using a plan-driven approach for the requirements, business analysis, and monitoring. Which one of the following statements best describes the plan-driven approach to business analysis planning and monitoring?

- A. Plan-driven approaches determine how priorities will be diagnosed for the project solution.
- B. Plan-driven approaches encourage changes that prevent errors and omissions.
- C. Plan-driven approaches typically have meetings daily to discuss the business analysis requirements process.
- D. Plan-driven approaches typically call for a significant amount of formality and detail.

QUESTION: 144

There are just three inputs to *assess proposed solution* process. Which of the following is NOT one of the inputs for *assess proposed solution* process?

- A. Requirements
- B. Decision analysis
- C. Assumptions and constraints
- D. Solution options

QUESTION: 145

Mary is the business analyst for her organization. Management has asked Mary to create a document that will define solution alternatives and how each identified solution may provide an expected business benefit to meet the identified business need. Management has asked Mary to provide data and statistics in this document to support her claims and findings. What type of document is management asking Mary to create?

- A. Feasibility study
- B. Vision statement
- C. Project scope statement
- D. Current state assessment

QUESTION: 146

There are four inputs to the *plan ba communication* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *plan ba communication* process?

- A. Business Analysis Approach
- B. BA Plan(s)
- C. Organizational Process Assets
- D. Scope

QUESTION: 147

You are the business analyst for the OWEN Project. You have identified several stakeholders that need different types of information related to the requirements. Which stakeholder would need detailed technical interface requirements?

- A. Project manager
- B. Regulators
- C. Testers
- D. Implementation subject matter experts

QUESTION: 148

Management comes to you and asks you to complete some specifications and models about the current state of the organization. Management wants you to complete this business analysis activity as soon as possible and report back to them with your findings. What is the primary purpose of the *specify and model requirements* process?

- A. To analyze the processes of an organization to determine what processes can be improved, removed, or added.
- B. To analyze the utility function within the organization to determine how risk tolerance may allow for new opportunities.
- C. To analyze the roles and responsibilities of users within the organization to determine how the processes may be improved.
- D. To analyze the functioning of an organization and to provide an insight into opportunities for improvement.

QUESTION: 149

Which one of the following statements best describes requirements prioritization?

- A. It determines how requirements will be prioritized based on the most important stakeholders to the least important stakeholders.
- B. It is only used with the change-driven approach to business analysis.
- C. It is only used with the plan-driven approach to business analysis.
- D. It determines how requirements will be prioritized and how those priorities will be used to define the solution scope.

QUESTION: 150

There are four inputs to the *plan requirements management* process. Which one of the following is not an input to the *plan requirements management* process?

- A. Business Analysis Approach
- B. BA Plan(s)
- C. Organizational Process Assets
- D. Requirements

Good Luck!

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. D | 29. B | 57. D | 85. C | 113. A | 141. A |
| 2. B | 30. D | 58. C | 86. A | 114. C | 142. A |
| 3. B | 31. A | 59. D | 87. C | 115. C | 143. D |
| 4. D | 32. B | 60. A | 88. A | 116. B | 144. B |
| 5. D | 33. B | 61. D | 89. B | 117. C | 145. A |
| 6. C | 34. B | 62. C | 90. C | 118. C | 146. D |
| 7. A | 35. B | 63. B | 91. A | 119. D | 147. D |
| 8. A | 36. A | 64. C | 92. B | 120. D | 148. D |
| 9. B | 37. A | 65. C | 93. D | 121. B | 149. D |
| 10. A | 38. B | 66. C | 94. A | 122. C | 150. D |
| 11. C | 39. A | 67. D | 95. A | 123. D | |
| 12. B | 40. D | 68. D | 96. D | 124. A | |
| 13. D | 41. B | 69. C | 97. D | 125. C | |
| 14. C | 42. A | 70. A | 98. D | 126. D | |
| 15. D | 43. A | 71. D | 99. B | 127. B | |
| 16. A | 44. C | 72. A | 100. D | 128. C | |
| 17. B | 45. D | 73. C | 101. A | 129. C | |
| 18. A | 46. A | 74. D | 102. B | 130. A | |
| 19. A | 47. D | 75. A | 103. B | 131. C | |
| 20. A | 48. B | 76. D | 104. B | 132. A | |
| 21. B | 49. A | 77. C | 105. A | 133. A | |
| 22. D | 50. B | 78. A | 106. A | 134. C | |
| 23. B | 51. B | 79. D | 107. C | 135. A | |
| 24. A | 52. B | 80. A | 108. B | 136. A | |
| 25. C | 53. D | 81. B | 109. C | 137. D | |
| 26. A | 54. C | 82. D | 110. D | 138. C | |
| 27. B | 55. D | 83. C | 111. A | 139. B | |
| 28. C | 56. B | 84. A | 112. C | 140. B | |

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