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QUESTION 1

When do the participants start generating ideas during a collaborative game?

A. Closing step

B. Exploration step

C. Opening step

D. Iteration step

Correct Answer: C

An opening step, in which the participants get involved, learn the rules of the game, and start generating ideas.

QUESTION 2

A stakeholder who verifies that prioritized requirements will deliver value from a customer perspective is the:

A. domain subject matter expert.

B. regulator.

C. end user.

D. sponsor.

Correct Answer: C

End User: verifies that the prioritized requirements will deliver value from a customer or end-user perspective

QUESTION 3

Which model category would include the techniques of decision modelling and root cause analysis?

A. Activity flow

B. Rationale

C. People and roles

D. Data and information

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Elicitation results need to be confirmed to ensure:

A. stakeholders are encouraged to work towards a common goal.

B. information relevant to change is explored, drawn out and identified.

C. scope of elicitation activity is understood and the right technique is selected.

D. information gathered is accurate and consistent with other information.

Correct Answer: D

The purpose of Confirm Elicitation Results is to check the information gathered during an elicitation session for accuracy and consistency with other information.

QUESTION 5

Which type of elicitation involves obtaining information by controlled test?

A. Research

B. Experiment

C. Interview

D. Collaboration

Correct Answer: B

involves identifying information that could not be known without some sort of controlled test.

QUESTION 6

A business analyst (BA) is someone who elicits the actual needs of organizational stakeholders:

A. in any capacity, regardless of job title.

B. in a project team, with an "analyst" job title.

C. in a project team, regardless of job title.

D. in any capacity, with an "analyst" job title.

Correct Answer: A

A business analyst is any person who performs business analysis tasks described in the BABOK® Guide, no matter their job title or organizational role.

QUESTION 7

A business analyst (BA) will regularly perform stakeholder analysis to understand which of the following?

A. Attitudes and influence

B. Goals and objectives

C. Changes in business needs

D. Communication channels

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

Which of the following business analysis activities might be undertaken to verify requirements?

A. Identifying a previously documented business need

B. Comparing a model with another relevant model

C. Organizing requirements into structures

D. Evaluating alignment with solution scope

Correct Answer: B

Verification activities include:

comparing each model against other relevant models, checking for elements that are mentioned in one model but are missing in other model

QUESTION 9

Which technique is used by business analysts (BAs) to measure the quality of requirements?

A. Acceptance and Evaluation Criteria

B. Key Performance Indicators

C. Risk Analysis and Management

D. Entity Relationship Modelling

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

Which stakeholder has responsibility to review and approve requirements?

A. Sponsor

B. Business analyst

C. Project manager

D. End user

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

When the focus of the specifying and modelling activity is on a solution, the output is referred to as:

A. design.

B. requirement.

C. need.

D. value.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is a common type of elicitation?

A. Discussion

B. Research

C. Exploration

D. Examination

Correct Answer: B

There are three common types of elicitation: Collaborative, Research and Experiment.

QUESTION 13

When planning business analysis information management, what are the factors that influence storage and access decisions?

A. Organizational values and procurement strategy

B. Business rules and change strategy

C. Business policies and methodology adopted

D. Organizational standards and tool availability

Correct Answer: D

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Business analysis information can be stored in many ways. Storage decisions depend on many factors such as who must access the information, how often they need to access it, and what conditions must be present for access. Organizational standards and tool availability also influence storage and access decisions. The business analysis approach defines how various tools will be used on the initiative and how the information will be captured and stored within those tools. Tools may shape the selection of business analysis techniques, notations to be used, and the way that information is organized.

QUESTION 14

An atomic requirement:

A. is understood independently of other requirements or designs.

B. contains no extraneous or unnecessary content.

C. uses common terminology understood by the audience.

D. aligns with the identified needs of the stakeholders.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

In the define design options task, which of the following relates to the identify improvement opportunities element?

A. Assess issues, define risks, confirm elicitation results

B. Create flow diagrams, purchase solutions components, secure resources

C. Increase efficiencies, identify additional capabilities, improve access to information

D. Define change strategy, analyze current state, prioritize requirements

Correct Answer: C

Identify Improvement OpportunitiesWhen proposing design options, a number of opportunities to improve the operation of the business may occur and are compared.Some common examples of opportunities include:

Increase Efficiencies: automate or simplify the work people perform by re-engineering or sharing processes, changing responsibilities, or outsourcing. Automation may also increase consistency of behaviour, reducing the likelihood of different stakeholders performing the same function in distinctly different fashions. Improve Access to Information: provide greater amounts of information to staff who interface directly or indirectly with customers, thereby reducing the need for specialists. Identify Additional Capabilities: highlight capabilities that have the potential to provide future value and can be supported by the solution. These capabilities may not necessarily be of immediate value to the organization (for example, a software application with features the organization anticipates using in the future).