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QUESTION 1

What tool classifies stakeholders according to responsibility?

A. Stakeholder Map

B. Personas

C. RACI Matrix

D. Stakeholder List

Correct Answer: C

3 Responsibility (RACI) Matrix Another popular stakeholder matrix is the responsibility (RACI) matrix. RACI stands for the four types of responsibility that a stakeholder may hold on the initiative: Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, and Informed. When completing a RACI matrix, it is important to ensure that all stakeholders or stakeholder groups have been identified.

QUESTION 2

What of the following represents a typical factor that influences the prioritization of requirements?

A. Scope

B. Impact

C. Value

D. Cost

Correct Answer: D

Basis for prioritization: Benefit, Penalty, Cost, Risk, Dependencies, Time sensitivity, Stability, Regulatory or Policy compliance.

QUESTION 3

What prescribes how information may be derived, inferred or calculated based on information available to the business?

A. Definitional business rule

B. Business policy

C. Behavioural business rule

D. Business case

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A focus group is a form of which type of research?

A. Quantitative

B. Qualitative

C. Statistical

D. Theoretical

Correct Answer: B

A focus group is a form of qualitative research. The session results are usually analyzed and reported as themes and perspectives rather than numerical findings.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is an underlying competency whereby the business analyst (BA) understands an enterprise from a holistic point of view?

A. Conceptual thinking

B. Systems thinking

C. Visual thinking

D. Creative thinking

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

What is the primary purpose of the interview technique?

A. To identify the functional role of the stakeholder

B. To establish stakeholder relationships and trust

C. To elicit business analysis information

D. To view and understand activities and their context

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

If inconsistencies arise between different elicitation results, the business analyst (BA) should:

A. escalate them to the business sponsor.

B. report them to the project manager.

C. resolve them through collaboration.

D. reconcile them through experience.

Correct Answer: C

As comparisons are drawn, business analysts identify variations in results and resolve them in collaboration with stakeholders.

QUESTION 8

Which activity is a business analyst (BA) performing when ensuring that a set of requirements is developed with enough detail to be usable by a particular stakeholder?

A. Validating requirements

B. Verifying requirements

C. Eliciting requirements

D. Specifying requirements

Correct Answer: B

Verify Requirements: ensures that a set of requirements or designs has been developed in enough detail to be usable by a particular stakeholder,

QUESTION 9

When can a change to requirements occur?

A. As soon as the testing process has begun

B. At any time during the project lifecycle

C. Only after requirements have been approved

D. Only after the solution has been designed

Correct Answer: B

Proposed Change: can be identified at any time and impact any aspect of business analysis work or deliverables completed to date.

QUESTION 10

When approving requirements, conflict and issue management is an element used to assist in:

A. measuring performance indicators.

B. identifying activities.

C. obtaining consensus among stakeholders.

D. performing quality control.

Correct Answer: C

To maintain stakeholder support for the solution, consensus among stakeholders is usually sought prior to requesting approval of requirements.

QUESTION 11

Why should a business analyst (BA) perform a cultural assessment when analyzing the current state of an enterprise?

A. To determine whether stakeholders understand the rationale for the current state of the enterprise

B. To identify the formal relationships between people working in the enterprise

C. To document the communication channels, reporting structures, and relationships in the enterprise

D. To understand the scope of decision making at different levels of the enterprise

Correct Answer: A

Business analysts perform a cultural assessment to:

1.

identify if cultural changes are required to better achieve the goals,

2.

identify whether stakeholders understand the rationale for the current state of the enterprise and the value delivered by it, and ascertain whether the stakeholders view the current state as satisfactory or if change is needed.

QUESTION 12

In a use case, which is one of the two commonly used relationships?

A. Inherit

B. Identify

C. Distribute

D. Extend

Correct Answer: D

There are two commonly used relationships between use cases:

Extend: allows for the insertion of additional behavior into a use case. The use case that is being extended must be completely functional in its own right and must not depend on the extending use case for its successful execution. This relationship may be used to show that an alternate flow has been added to an existing use case (representing new requirements). Include: allows for the use case to make use of functionality present in another use case. The included use case does not need to be a complete use case in its own right if it is not directly triggered by an actor. This relationship is most often used either when some shared functionality is required by several use cases or to abstract out a complex piece of logic.

QUESTION 13

Requirements that can be reused in the long term have which of the following characteristics?

A. Detailed references to an application

B. Direct ties to a specific requirements tool

C. Specific connections to one or more departments

D. Limited or no references to specific solutions

Correct Answer: D

BABOK V3 pg 85. Requirements at high levels of abstraction may be written with limited reference to specific solutions. Requirements that are represented in a general manner, without direct ties to a particular tool or organizational structure, tend to be more reusable.

QUESTION 14

In prioritizing requirements, which of the following factors include difficulty of implementing a requirement, or the likelihood that a requirement cannot deliver its potential value?

A. Penalty

B. Cost

C. Risk

D. Dependency

Correct Answer: C

Risk: the chance that the requirement cannot deliver the potential value, or cannot be met at all. This may include many factors such as the difficulty of implementing a requirement, or the chance that stakeholders will not accept a solution component.

QUESTION 15

Inputs to prepare for elicitation include:

A. information management approach and solution scope.

B. needs and stakeholder engagement approach.

C. future state description and risk analysis results.

D. requirements and designs.

Correct Answer: B

Stakeholder engagement approach

Reference: https://thefunctionalba.com/2019/06/how-to-prepare-for-elicitation/